"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds northwest to northeast.

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SENATE BLOCKADE PARTIALLY LIFTED

Statehood Bill to Give Way to Treaties and Appropriations.

Democratic Senators Refuse to Accept the Republican Compromise, but Will Permit Necessary Measures to Proceed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Apparently the way was cleared in the Senate for appropriation bills and the Panama Canal Treaty by the action of the Democrats to-day. In caucus they decided to adhere to the omnibus Statehood bill, but not to permit it to interfere with executive measures or appropriations. They also gave notice to Senator Morgan that while they wished to show all possible respect to him in his opposition to the canal treaty, they did not wish to see the convention defeated.

Speeches were made in the caucus by Senators Clay, Bacon, Teller, Dubois, Simmons, Foster, (La.) Bate, Morgan, Pettus, and others. All the speakers took positive grounds against the Spooner Statehood compromise.

Several Senators spoke emphatically against the proposition to put the Statehood bill on any of the appropriation bills as a rider. It was decided, however, to place the whole matter in the hands of the Democrats of the Committee on Post Offices.

After the caucus the Democratic members of the Committee on Post Offices met the Republican members of that committee who have been friendly to Statehood. They decided to ask the Chairman of the committees on Post Offices and Agriculture to withdraw the Statehood riders which the committees had placed on two appropriation bills. They also decided to continue the fight for the omnibus bill as it came from the House without amendment.

Senators Quay, Gallinger, and Hansbrough, when informed of this decision, canvassed the Republican side and found that they could not get enough Republican Senators to vote with the Democrats to pass the Omnibus bill. Senator Quay abandoned his "sense" resolution, the occasion for it having passed.

Mr. Quay says he shall still try to get a vote on the Omnibus bill and that he has no intention to desert his Democratic friends. The Republicans have decided to present their compromise bill to the Senate.

The indications are very strong that the question will receive very little, if any, more consideration during the session, and even the test friends of Statehood generally admit that there is no chance for success at this time.

It is said that Mr. Quay has secured assurances from the Republican leaders that a two-State bill shall be passed next session.

It now seems clear that the Republicans will drop the Statehood question entirely and devote themselves to passing appropriation bills and making an effort to ratify the canal treaty. Appropriation bills will be given the right of way and the Panama Canal treaty will be considered while the appropriation bills are in conference. An effort will be made to get through other bills, including Senator Aldrich's bond deposit bill.

The Democrats in their caucus decided to make an effort to secure consideration of the Littlefield Anti-Trust bill. The Republicans fear that they will endeavor to force an extra session. In this connection many Democrats believe that the fight made on Statehood has been conducted in reality by the Republicans for the purpose of preventing debate on trusts and other embarrassing matters.

After the caucus to-day a statement was given out with the authority of several Senators, which said in part:

"Many Democrats feel that the Republican fight for Statehood has not been sincere, they having used the Statehood bill as a buffer to prevent trust discussion and legislation. For Democrats now, having stood almost solid for the admission of the three Territories, to accept the proposed consolidation would be to have played into the hands of the Republican anti-trust cabal.

"The people of Arizona are unanimously opposed to consolidation with New Mexico, and the people of both these Territories should be consulted. The provisions in the consolidation bill for ultimate Statehood are a snare. The question of separation into two States must be submitted to the votes of the entire State, and experience has taught that after the interests of any area have been consolidated as a single State a majority cannot be secured for separation."

It is certain that no discussion of trust matters has been possible so long as the Statehood bill held the right of way. The Eight-hour bill has had no publicity. There has been no tariff debate and a number of possible matters of importance have been kept in the background. This view is not held by those who know the violent differences between Mr. Quay and the Senate leaders as may have appeared to be the case. At the same time it is well known that the Pennsylvania Senator has been in earnest in trying to get New Mexico admitted.

WALL STREET'S SMALLEST SYNDICATE'S GOOD WORK.

Aids Horseshoer Beaten by Strikers While Seeking Work to Feed His Starving Wife and Children.

Wall Street's smallest syndicate, which the world of finance supposed had run its course when it raised $24 some six weeks ago to clean away the mire which hemmed in the curb broker's stamping ground in Broad Street, was revived yesterday, when J. S. Stanton, its originator, and his fellow-members read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the assault on Albert O. Schumacher of 72 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

Because his wife and two children were starving in their single room, Schumacher persisted in seeking employment as a blacksmith, though his fellow-craftsmen are on strike, and was beaten into insensibility Monday night as he was passing the strikers' headquarters, in Central Hall, at 147 West Thirty-second Street, and might have been murdered had not George Lowden, a manufacturer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a spectator, called a policeman, though threatened with like punishment for interfering.

Mr. Stanton investigated the case. He found the sufferer helpless in his bed with his head swathed in hospital bandages, concealing his broken nose and gashed scalp, though not the break in his jaws where they knocked his teeth out. Then the broker called upon the syndicate to once more justify its claim of being the only Wall Street trust not organized for the personal gain of its members. The syndicate responded with another $24, which will pay the Schumachers' rent for just two months. They also sent $6 more for the immediate needs of the family. They might as well have put it all in one check, but their first effort so successfully shamed the public authorities into doing their duty by Broad Street that the members do not care to imperil whatever trademark rights may lie in their own chosen title, "The Twenty-four-Dollar Syndicate." Mr. Stanton forwarded the money last night. Following were the contributors:

J. S. Stanton	$3	George E. Crane	$3
Lummis & Farnum	3	William H. Burger	3
Drake, Mastin & Co.	3	J. E. Brown	3
C. C. Roumage & Co.	3	"F. W. G."	3
Maxwell & Scoville	3	"T. O. C."	3

ATTRIBUTE CURE TO X RAYS.

Colorado Physicians Believe They Have Discovered a Way to Treat Hodgkin's Disease Successfully.

Special to The New York Times.

BOULDER, Col., Feb. 24.—Experiments conducted for more than two months at the University of Colorado Hospital indicate that Hodgkin's disease can be cured by X rays. A young man who came here from Portland, Oregon, three months ago in a dying condition has been treated by this method.

He was so weak and emaciated when he arrived that he could walk only a short distance. The glands on one side of his neck stood out in a lump as large as a man's arm. After an examination he was told that the disease would probably result in his death, and was advised to return to his home. He preferred, however, to undergo the experiment with X rays with the assurance that it would be only an experiment, and that it was the last resort.

With two months of daily application of X-rays to the glands, he has gained twenty-seven pounds and is strong and active.

Hodgkin's disease, known to physicians as lymphadenoma, is a form of anæmia, which takes the form of a local glandular swelling that in time becomes general. Constant irritation of the skin, nasal catarrh, or decayed teeth may cause it. The marrow of the long bones is said to be converted into soft lymphoid material by it. Recovery is rare, death generally occurring before the end of the third year.

COL. CODY'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Lieut. Clarence Stott of the Army Now Son-in-Law of Famous Scout and Showman.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Feb. 24.—The marriage of Miss Irma Cody, daughter of Col. William F. Cody, and Lieut. Clarence Armstrong Stott of the Twelfth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, was solemnized at noon to-day.

In the absence of Col. Cody, the bride was given away by Dr. D. Frank Powell of St. Paul, an intimate friend of the bride's father. The ceremony was an imposing one, and there were present persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

Col. Cody, who is in England, sent a cablegram of congratulations and his blessing. Mr. and Mrs. Stott left in the afternoon on a two weeks' journey. They will make their home at Fort Clark, Texas.

LIGHTING CONCERN PURCHASED

Laclede Company of St. Louis to Pass Into Control of North America Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—On March 1 the Laclede Gas and Electric Light Company will pass into the control of the North America Company of New Jersey.

The announcement has just been made official, though papers were signed in New York over a week ago. The stock is sold at par value, and the present shareholders will draw the dividend of $2 per share, which is due on March 2, thus making the purchase price practically $102 per share.

On March 1 10 per cent. of the purchase price will be paid, and on April 1, 90 per cent. The capital stock of the Laclede Company is $11,000,000.

Bennett Wasserman, the stockbroker, states that the North America Company is one of the Morgan properties, Robert Bacon, Morgan's partner, being a Director.

It is stated that negotiations are now being completed for the purchase of the Missouri-Edison Company. At present it is capitalized at $12,000,000, but it is planned to increase the capital stock to $100,000,000 owing to the many varied interests that are coming into its control.

SHOW'S QUARTERS AFIRE.

Barnum & Bailey's Herd of Excited Elephants Had to be Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24.—A lamp exploded in one of the sleeping cars at the Winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Show this afternoon, resulting in the destruction of six sleepers, two large flat cars, and 125 feet of car barn, and causing a loss of $100,000, that is partly covered by insurance. The flames spread to the south section of the brick barn before the firemen arrived. A locomotive ran into the yard and pulled the cars from the north section.

The fire and noise caused commotion in the herd of fifteen elephants, and it was necessary to take them out of their barn to another section of the grounds.

CHICAGO IGNORES INVITATION.

Delegate to Municipal Ownership Convention Represents the Mayor Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—City Electrician Ellicott will be the only representative of Chicago at the international convention on municipal ownership to be held under the auspices of the New York Reform League, beginning next Thursday.

An official invitation was extended to Chicago to be represented there, and was referred by the Mayor to the City Council. The Council sent the communication to the Finance Committee, and there it was tabled.

Mr. Ellicott will appear as Mayor Harrison's personal representative in the convention.

KILLED BY TOE DANCING.

Elcita Succumbs to Heart Disease Due to Her Stage Specialty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 24.—Helen Loder Jones, a toe dancer known on the stage as Elcita, died yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Henry Huey, 3 Eighth Avenue, from heart disease, superinduced by excessive dancing.

Miss Jones had been connected with the Klaw & Erlanger forces in New York. She had been following the specialty of toe dancing since she was five years old and was obliged to cancel her engagement recently on account of her illness, which the physicians diagnosed as "athletic heart."

The Sleepless Agent,
Electricity, operates the switch and signal apparatus on the Pennsylvania Railroad, safeguarding the passenger.—Adv.

PROSECUTOR INQUIRES INTO HAGAMAN CASE

District Attorney Asked to Proceed by Broker's Relatives.

Widow Is Said to Have Obtained $600,000 of His Just Before His Death—Present Husband's Statement.

Henry W. Unger has presented to Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan and to Coroner Moses J. Jackson the legal records showing that Mrs. Frances Freeland Hagaman Delabarre, the widow of Theodore Hagaman, came into possession of more than $600,000 of Mr. Hagaman's money just before his death, and that she transferred large sums for investment to her friend, Dr. R. C. Flower. Mr. Garvan, in the absence of Mr. Jerome, is examining the case. Coroner Jackson is doing likewise.

While Mr. Unger, representing the Hagaman relatives, was calling the affair to the attention of the authorities yesterday afternoon, Dr. Flower did not allow himself to be seen at his home, 134 West Eighty-first Street.

"He doesn't live here," said the maid soon afternoon. "He is not in," she said later in the day.

"It looks like blackmail to me," said Maurice Willis of 7 West Ninety-second Street last night. Mr. Willis, who is Dr. Flower's brother-in-law, nursed Mr. Hagaman during his brief illness, in the course of which the fortune was transferred.

"The whole thing," said Mr. Mills of the law firm of Mills & Flower of 25 Broad Street, "is an attempt on the part of four men to steal a mine worth $2,500,000." Mr. Mills's junior partner is Jewell Flower, son of the doctor. The junior partner was out of the city yesterday.

A. H. Hummel, one of Mrs. Delabarre's numerous counsel, gave out a statement in which he said that he had been employed by his client ever since the notorious incident of Alexandria Bay, where Dr. and Mrs. Delabarre, while on their wedding trip, accused Mrs. Louis Richman of this city of stealing jewels valued at $25,000 in the Crossmon House. From that time, said Mr. Hummel, Mrs. Delabarre had not talked to anybody except himself, unless he gave her permission.

Dr. Walter E. Delabarre and his wife, said Mr. Hummel, separated soon after being married, and the lawyer declared that he had been obliged to serve notice on the doctor not to worry his wife, but to leave her alone in her Waldorf-Astoria apartments.

This assertion was called to the attention of Dr. Delabarre last night in his home, 222 Central Park South.

"I should think that the disclosures made as a result of this legal controversy would show any sensible man why I left my wife," he said. He denied that he had taken steps in any legal action growing out of his marriage. He said no lawyer had ever served notice on him to keep away from his wife. He had never done anything to make such notice necessary. His visits to the Waldorf-Astoria ceased of his own volition.

The controversy in which Mrs. Delabarre has found herself arose out of a suit brought by a brother and two sisters of the late Mr. Hagaman. They said she used undue influence to get a fortune from her late husband. She said he left only a little money. Henry W. Unger, counsel for the relatives, in seeking to get the facts of the matter, managed to have a referee, Mr. Foley, appointed to take testimony as to whether the bond of the widow as administratrix ought to be $2,500 or $1,000,000.

Mrs. Delabarre admitted on examination having received large sums, and also acknowledged having transferred "thousands of dollars to Dr. Flower "for investment." It was brought out that Dr. Flower, once a patent medicine man, had become a mining promoter.

When these facts came to light in two hearings before Referee Foley, ex-Justice Ernest Hall, one of Mrs. Delabarre's counsel, moved for an argument to show cause why the whole proceeding should not be quashed on the ground that Mrs. Delabarre made a settlement of $6,000 with the relatives. The argument will be held before Surrogate Fitzgerald on Friday.

"If the body of Mr. Hagaman were brought into my jurisdiction," said Coroner Jackson yesterday, "I would make an investigation, but it is beyond my power to ask that the body be brought here. That is a matter for the District Attorney to consider."

Mr. Hagaman's body, after having been embalmed by S. H. Bevins of 120 East Fifty-fourth Street, was sent to Dutchess County and interred in the Fall of 1900.

"I can't tell you anything about the financial transactions of Mr. and Mrs. Hagaman," said Maurice Willis last night, "nor am I conversant with the business affairs of my brother-in-law, Dr. Flower. He was a doctor once, but he has not practiced it or medicine in a long time. His business is of a financial sort altogether. He is interested in mines.

"Was I a nurse? Well, I volunteered my services. I had been a friend of the Hagamans for a long time. When Mr. Hagaman fell ill I went to the Waldorf and offered to help take care of him, read to him. He was able to sit up much of the time. Sometimes I slept there. If I were a doctor I might tell you what he died of. Not being a doctor, I would say it was a combination of stomach trouble and heart disease."

It was called to Mr. Willis's attention that the Hagaman relatives said they were not allowed to visit their wealthy kinsman during his illness. The contesting relatives are Isaac Hagaman of East Haven, Conn., a brother; Mrs. Mary Frances Richards of 796 State Street, New Haven, and Mrs. Maria McAndrews of East Haven, sisters.

"If they called, undoubtedly they saw him," said Mr. Willis. "I did not know of their calling; for if they came it was while I was not there."

He added that he had not heard from Dr. J. B. Heald, who attended Mr. Hagaman, for a long time. Dr. Heald, he said, occupied an office near the Waldorf-Astoria and was the first physician called. Dr. Flower, he explained, was not there as a doctor, but as an old friend. That statement was not in accord with Mrs. Delabarre's testimony before the referee, as she said that her husband for a long time would not accept medical treatment from any one except Dr. Flower.

Mr. Willis was asked if he knew anything about the trips Mrs. Hagaman and Dr. Flower had taken to Mexico.

"I know there was such a trip," he said, "but I don't know who were the other members of the party. The object of the trip was to inspect the mining properties in which Mrs. Hagaman and Dr. Flower were interested."

Mrs. Delabarre said at the hearing before the referee that a certain Brooklyn specialist was called in for consultation in Mr. Hagaman's case, but that she could not recall the specialist's name. Late yesterday afternoon there came a dispatch from Boston, where Dr. Heald moved some time ago, saying that the Brooklyn physician was a "Dr. McConklin."

Visits to doctors of names similar to that showed that Dr. J. A. McCorkle of 140 Clinton Street once had a case which he said he thought was that of Hagaman.

"Oh, yes," he recalled. "I did know a Dr. Heald slightly. And I remember that he called me to a consultation in some New York hotel once. I can't be sure that the hotel was the Waldorf-Astoria. The name Hagaman has a familiar sound. I paid only one visit, and I have not heard of the case or Dr. Heald since."

According to Mr. Willis, Dr. Flower is a native of Boston. Mrs. Delabarre comes from New Haven, and it is said that she was married once before she met Mr. Hagaman. Her maiden name is not remembered by her present husband. Dr. Delabarre, who said last night that it has escaped his mind.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Dr. Joseph B. Heald of this city, the physician who attended Theodore Hagaman, is at present established in this city. He said to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that Mr. Hagaman died from cirrhosis of the liver after he—the doctor—had been summoned by telephone, but before he reached the Waldorf-Astoria. He cannot therefore say anything as to a deathbead transfer of property to Mrs. Hagaman. He said, however, that Mr. Hagaman was devoted to his wife, and would have been likely to transfer anything he had to her as soon as convinced that he would not recover.

Dr. R. C. Flower, Dr. Heald said, had rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria, and was a frequent caller on the Hagamans. Dr. Heald was called because Dr. Flower was not registered as a physician in New York State. Dr. Flower, said Dr. Heald, in his numerous mining and other ventures, had induced Mr. Hagaman to invest largely and the latter had lost heavily. Mr. Hagaman was also a Director in the Flower Medical Company. How much he invested there Dr. Heald does not know, but he thinks it is not improbable that the amount may have reached $1,000,000. Mr. Hagaman, so far as Dr. Heald could see, had no fondness for his relatives nor had they for him. The only one of them who called on him during his sickness was his brother, and their interview was formal.

"As a matter of fact," said Dr. Heald, "Hagaman drank himself to death, the basic cause of death being alcoholism. To please Mrs. Hagaman I made the cause cirrhosis, which is practically the same thing. Cirrhosis of the liver is caused by alcoholism."

TROLLEY SLID INTO TRAIN.

Orange Car Loaded with Passengers Crashed Through Railroad Gates.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—A trolley car of the Orange and Passaic Valley Railway, laden with men and women on their way to work this morning, crashed through the lowered gates of the Lackawanna Railroad at the Orange station and stopped with its fender under one of the cars of a train which was just about moving out of the Orange station. The trolley car was going down a grade which is near the crossing, and the motorman, John Ober, who was discharged by Superintendent Ely immediately after the accident, lost control of the car, and in his haste forgot to use the sand box.

Ober explains the accident by stating that there were a number of people in the car who were desirous of catching the train which was standing in the station, and he raced for it. When he tried to stop he found he could not. People in the car saw their peril, and there was an immediate panic and a wild scramble to get out of the car. Many received bruises and scratches in the stampede. Ober, with considerable courage, stuck to his car. After the smash he stepped from his post and addressing the indignant passengers remarked:

"Well, now you see how that accident in Newark happened. Don't blame the company for this. The blame all belongs with me."

The wreckage of the smashed gate had barely been cleared away when along came another car of the same line down the hill, and the motorman of this car, too, lost control of the vehicle. There was no train on the crossing, but there was a milk wagon, and into this the car ran full tilt, partially wrecking it and knocking the horse down. After this occurrence the trolley company sent out a man who sprinkled sand on the rails.

There are no derailing switches at the crossing where these accidents occurred. Both Ober and Superintendent Ely of the trolley road say the brakes and other mechanism of the car were in good working order at the time of the accident.

TROLLEY WRECK INQUIRY.

Newark Board of Trade Committeeman Arraigns Traction Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 24.—The special committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the cause of last Thursday's trolley wreck at the Clifton Avenue grade crossing, submitted its report to the Grand Jury this afternoon with an urgent request that immediate action be taken by that body.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning a communication from E. F. Hartshorn, a member of the committee, was read. The letter severely arraigns the North Jersey Traction Company for alleged negligence and indicates that certain officials of that company may be held responsible by the committee.

The Coroner's jury will begin an investigation of the wreck to-morrow morning.

The high school opened this morning for the first day since the accident, when about 90 per cent. of the scholars responded to their names. But few of the children rode over the Clifton Avenue trolley line.

BELT LINE FOR BALTIMORE.

Improvements Contemplated by Pennsylvania Railroad to Increase Facilities of Terminal Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is completing plans for extensive improvements in this city, and also to shorten and increase the facilities of its terminal lines. It is understood that the plans contemplate a belt line around the city from a point on the Northern Central Road to the Canton elevator terminals. A detour line from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to meet the Northern Central northeast of the city and rejoin it again southwest of the city, will be required.

It is over the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Line that the stream of traffic between the North and South flows, while the Northern Central handles the traffic from the West and Northwest. Engineers are now engaged on the Northern Central nineteen miles north of Baltimore, laying out a new four-track extension from Sparks Station to tidewater, a direct line of twenty-five miles in length.

By means of this new route the Pennsylvania will be enabled to move east-bound freight direct to its tidewater terminal without having to pass through the two-track tunnel under Baltimore City. Heavy north and south bound passenger service taxes the tunnel, and it might place the Pennsylvania at a disadvantage when the new Wabash terminals are completed and the Pennsylvania comes in competition at this port with the system being completed by the Goulds.

The new route will run in a southeasterly direction and will be practically an air line, except for a swerve seventeen miles north of the city to avoid a heavy grade.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Feb. 24.—Surveys are being completed for a new four-track bridge across the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Options for rights of way for landings have been secured.

"The new line to cross the bridge will leave the present main road south of this town, and the bridge, which is to be elevated like the Baltimore and Ohio structure, will cross the river in a diagonal line to a point below Perryville. The new line will connect with the main line about two miles north of Perryville, probably at Principio Furnace, shortening the route.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STEP.

International Company with $7,500,000 Capital Incorporated.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 24.—The International Wireless Telegraph Company, with a capital of $7,500,000 and $1,000 paid, filed articles of incorporation here to-day.

The objects of the corporation are to purchase or acquire the letters patent for the United States granted to any person or persons covering the discovery of wireless telegraphy and telephony, and the invention, improvement, manufacture, and use of apparatus.

From Chicago to Jerusalem
with only two changes—one at New York, the other at Joppa, via the New York Central lines.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads are particularly valuable for cabs and public teams. Ask your shoer for "Phoenix" with the thick heels.—Adv.

LOW ADMINISTRATION DERIDED BY JEROME

He Declares the Mayor Prates and Juggles With Excise.

Blackmail and Corruption Still Exist, He Tells the Legislative Committee in Demanding a Liberal Sunday Excise Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—District Attorney Jerome had a full house to-day when he appeared in the Senate Chamber before the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the two houses to argue in favor of his bill to permit saloons in New York City to keep open during certain hours on Sundays. No such audience has attended a hearing during the present session.

Mr. Jerome was at his best. For more than an hour he poured forth vigorous arguments in favor of his contention that the opening of the saloons on Sunday under police regulation would be in the interest of reform. While it is probable that his arguments will have no influence on the Legislature in the enactment of legislation, there was no doubt that he made a deep impression both upon the members of the committee and upon many of those who came to oppose him.

"If I could by my own will prohibit the sale of liquors I would do so," Mr. Jerome said. "This is impossible. What I do object to is the existence of an unenforceable law which brings with it unlimited corruption and blackmail. Everybody knows that though the Police Commissioner in New York might, if he would, enforce the law by closing the saloons on Sunday, he does not do it.

"I venture to say that in such a democratic, cosmopolitan city as ours a majority of the people do not regard the sale of drinks on Sunday as a crime or even an evil. They think it no more of a crime than do the illicit whisky distillers in the mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia believe they are committing a crime. The late Speaker Reed once told me that the prohibition law could not be enforced in Maine because the vast body of citizens did not think it a crime to take a drink on Sunday or any other day.

"The humiliation of to-day with us is to see the Mayor of New York prating and juggling with such terms as 'liberal enforcement of the laws' and 'liberal interpretation of the statute.' Only yesterday we were again humiliated to hear a Police Magistrate berating a police officer for doing his duty and using the non-judicial opinion of the Mayor to justify his act.

"One-tenth of the misdemeanors in New York are excise violations. Whoever tries to enforce the Raines law will go out of office. Prating as New York's Mayor does about liberal interpretation will not do.

"There are 12,548 licensed places for the sale of liquor in New York City, and 8,000 of them do business on Sunday. That means that at least 160,000 men who drink on Sunday do not regard it as a crime. Of the 2,035 so-called hotels, only 200 are legitimate. The others are saloons with disreputable houses attached, made possible, if not actually created, by the Raines law. These hotels serve an india rubber sandwich with each drink and call it a meal.

"Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions got a letter from a poor German woman the other day, who complained of being held up on Sunday because she carried under her shawl a pint of beer which she had purchased for her boarders. This woman told the truth when she said after the arrest of the saloon keeper who sold her the beer that she was arrested because he refused to pay blood money to the police as did saloon keepers in the vicinity.

"This is not a Sunday opening bill. It is a Sunday closing bill. I have the positive pledge of the United Brewers, Distillers, and Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers that, should this bill become a law they will see to it that no business is done except between the hours of 1 P. M. and 11 P. M. on Sunday.

"They object to paying blackmail. They do not like to see liquor dealers of the Twentieth Precinct, for instance, paying $13,000 or $14,000 a year to the police for the privilege of keeping open on Sunday. They do not enjoy being mixed up in cases like that of Capt. Cooley. Blackmail is paid and the captains of police grow rich, and this under a so-called reform administration. They call Tammany a gang of grafters, but blackmail and corruption exist under the purity and holiness of the Low administration."

At this point Mr. Jerome read letters from Bishop Potter, Gustav H. Schwab, W. H. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, a memorial from the Grand Jury of the County of New York, and a petition from the United Real Estate Owners of New York asking that his bill be passed.

"I think that this proposition should be submitted to a vote of the people," continued Mr. Jerome, and I wish to serve notice here and now that this is the finish fight. Politics ought not to enter into this controversy, but it does. This is either an iniquitous or a wise measure. Come out like men and say whether you are for or against it. Let me warn you that while you are dickering with it in politics we in New York are reaping the result in women's shame. Don't dodge; for this question can never be settled until we have an excise law that can be enforced."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Jerome was asked by Chairman Blank of the Assembly Committee on Excise, "Should we pass your bill, could you enforce the law for which it provides?"

"Yes, for juries would convict, and they do not convict to-day," was the reply.

"Let me remind you that Chief Justice Peters of Maine once said that the prohibition law in his State had turned the inhabitants into a race of perjurers. In 2,000 arrests made in New York 200 are held and barely 50 convicted."

"I is true," put in Chairman Green of the Senate committee, "that we seem to be cuffing this question about as a political football. I should like to ask if you do not think that as many disreputable houses existed in New York before the passage of the Raines law as there do to-day?"

"No," responded Mr. Jerome. "There has been no such associations between women and the sale of liquor in saloons as there is to-day under the Raines law."

"Do you think a State constabulary law would remedy conditions?" asked Chairman Green.

"Yes, if you can guarantee that the local Magistrates and juries will convict. With the police and Judges from up the State you might convict."

"How about the enforcement of the law against gambling in New York?"

"Well, we are making some progress in the prosecution of gambling."

"You don't liberalize those laws, do you?" Chairman Green asked.

"Not in New York; but I notice that you do when they apply to Saratoga County," replied the District Attorney, amid hilarious laughter.

"Would a higher license for hotels and saloons remedy the conditions of which you complain?"

"No. It seems to me the license fee is sufficient. Saloons are open all the time because the Raines law is unenforceable."

"Well, I fear that we shall have to get after you again down there," concluded Mr. Green.

"If you let us alone we could learn to obey a law we respect," retorted Mr. Jerome.

California and the Southwest
are easily reached via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections. Rapid through trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection because its taste is pleasant. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

POST OFFICE SITES SELECTED BY COMMISSION.

Offers of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroad Companies—$2,000,000 Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Among other topics the Cabinet considered to-day the report of the commission created by Congress to acquire a site for a Post Office Building in New York City. The commission was composed of three members of the Cabinet. After the President and his advisers had heard the report read, it was transmitted to the House of Representatives by Secretary Shaw. The salient feature of the report is a recommendation that Post Office buildings be erected over the underground railway tracks of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Companies in New York City.

The commission says that very few sites were offered to it, and that condemnation proceedings would be necessary in all cases in order to secure title. The commission says it has to suggest a new project in locating the Post Office buildings over the railway tracks, and that by this means the half hour now lost in transporting the mails from the railroads to the Post Office would be saved, and also the expense of the wagons now engaged in the transportation, as pneumatic tubes would be used.

The commission reports that negotiations have been entered into with the two railroad companies. The commission recommends that Congress extend its powers so as to enable it to purchase a site offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Eighth Avenue, extending from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street, where the terminal is to be located, the price named to the Government being $2,000,000; also to secure a site and to erect a Post Office building over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, or adjacent to the new station to be built by that company. It is estimated that a building can be erected for about $3,000,000. An appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purchase of the Pennsylvania site is recommended.

The report says that, owing to rise in values since the location of the railroad, a site opposite the present site would cost $6,000,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad in its proposal reserves the right to use, for station purposes only, all the space under a plane twenty feet below the curb line of the adjoining streets.

The New York Central Railroad Company to-day sent a communication to the commission making a proposition for the sale of a site over its tracks approximately located where the present station now stands. The proposition, in its present form, is not entirely satisfactory to the commission.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is expected to begin the excavation of the Eighth Avenue site at once. If that site is turned over to the Government on July 1, 1904, as proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Post Office there may be in operation about July 1, 1905.

Senator Platt of New York to-day offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $2,000,000 toward the erection of a new Post Office building in New York, his purpose being to carry out the commission's recommendations.

CAR FAMINE IN COALFIELDS.

Conditions in Pittsburg District Pronounced by Operators the Worst in History.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—While the car situation at the mines in the Pittsburg district has not been good for several months, the conditions to-day are pronounced by coal operators the worst in history. Outside of the river mines and those along the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fully 70 per cent. are idle. Of the twenty-eight mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company on the Pan Handle Road, sixteen are shut down to-day and the others have but a fair supply of cars. Six of the largest mines on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad out of fifteen owned by the combination are idle.

This is said to be a good showing compared with the conditions at the mines of the independent producers. At one of the largest mines in the Pan Handle field this morning but four cars were received and these were quickly loaded with coal that had been mined yesterday. One large operator had reports this morning from twenty-six mines where the total number of cars received was thirty-three, or barely enough to keep one in full operation.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

Rumor That Various Publication Offices Would Be Consolidated Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—An official of the Cincinnati branch of the Methodist Book Concern to-day stated that statements in dispatches from New York stating that the publication branches of New York and Cincinnati were to be consolidated in some small Western town are substantially true.

"I do not think," said he, "that there is any possibility of immediate action. The change proposed is a very serious one and will be carefully considered before action is taken. At the last meeting of the Book Committee a report on the consolidation was considered, and it will be presented to the General Conference at the next meeting of that body, which will be in 1904."

The Cincinnati branch is the central office of the Western Methodist Book Concern and has control over branches situated at Chicago and Kansas City. The total capitalization of the Western branch of the book concern is $1,600,000, and of this about $800,000 is used in Cincinnati. The total number of employes in this city is between 275 and 300.

COMMISSIONER WARE'S VERSE.

Head of the Pension Department on "The Wages of Sin."

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—It is a habit of Eugene F. Ware, United States Pension Commissioner, to put his philosophical meditations into verse and send them to some friend. One day this week a Topeka man received the following from him:

If the wages of sin is death,
I do not want to begin—
If I can't get living wages,
I will not work for sin.
Then, again, if I went to work,
And the work I didn't like,
After I'd passed a pay day,
I would find I couldn't strike.

In a note inclosing the verses he says: "I have thought the whole thing over and my views are embodied in the few paragraphs herewith inclosed."

COLLEGE GIRLS ROUTED BY FIRE.

Escape of 200 from Mississippi Institution at Meridian.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 24.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the main building and the laundry of the Mississippi Female College, the residence of Mrs. B. F. Ormond, and two dwelling houses.

The 200 girls in the college building escaped. Many lost all except their night clothing. The loss will be large. Sessions are to be continued in temporary quarters.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch—Finest Imported. Always first for quenching thirst.—Adv.

EXCHANGE GOVERNORS SUSPEND WEIDENFELD

Broker Sues Secretary McClure for $500,000 Damages.

The Charges Were the Outgrowth of the Collapse of the Peter Power Case, Following Lawyer Lamb's Testimony.

Camille Weidenfeld, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1890, was found guilty yesterday of charges preferred against him and accusing him of conduct detrimental to the Exchange, and was suspended for one year by the Governing Committee, after a secret session lasting for six hours.

After the announcement of this action taken by the committee, Mr. Weidenfeld, through his attorney, Herbert R. Limburger, served papers in an action for $500,000 damages on William McClure, Secretary and a member of the Exchange, Mr. McClure having been the complainant against Mr. Weidenfeld. Incidentally, in this complaint and later in an interview Mr. Limburger made some charges against the governing members of the Exchange, hinting strongly that this action of the Governors was taken at the instance of and inspired by a firm of bankers, who were interested in the Northern Pacific merger.

The charges against Mr. Weidenfeld arose out of his connection with the litigation conducted by George Alfred Lamb in the name of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway Company to prevent the taking over of that company by the Northern Securities Company. Mr. Weidenfeld has been accused of having been back of this litigation for purposes of his own.

Shortly after the revelations made by Mr. Lamb, Peter Power, and others at the hearing before a United States Master, rumors began to circulate in Wall Street that the Exchange would take action against those of its members whose names had been connected with that of the plaintiff in the Peter Power case.

It was known that lawyers representing J. P. Morgan & Co. had declared that they would not rest until these men had been punished, and sensational developments were looked for. Nothing, however, came of these reports at that time.

These reports were revived in more definite form some four weeks ago, and certain Governors of the Exchange admitted that charges had been made against some one. Nothing definite, however, could be learned until yesterday afternoon, when it became known that Camille Weidenfeld had been summoned to appear before the Governors.

GOVERNORS' LONG SESSION.

The Governors went into session at 3:30 o'clock and remained behind closed doors until 7:30 o'clock, when there was a short adjournment for ten minutes. The session was then resumed, and was not concluded until 9:30 o'clock. In the meantime H. R. Limburger, counsel for Mr. Weidenfeld; M. H. Boutelle, a lawyer from Minneapolis, and Herbert Parsons, an attorney from Boston, waited in an anteroom. Mr. Boutelle was associated with Judge Lancaster in Minneapolis as Western attorneys for Peter Power. When Mr. Lamb refused to produce Peter Power they withdrew from the case, but later re-entered it as counsel for Mr. Weidenfeld. When they intervened Mr. Chanler was formerly attorney for Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and Mr. Weidenfeld when they were in partnership. These men had been called as witnesses for Mr. Weidenfeld.

When the Governing Committee finally adjourned the following official announcement was made by Mr. McClure, as Secretary of the Exchange:

Charges and specifications having been brought against Mr. Camille Weidenfeld for acts detrimental to the welfare and interest of the Exchange, he was

ments made a somewhat sensational statement regarding the method in which the trial of Mr. Weldenfeld had been conducted by the Governors.

LAWYER LIMBURGER TALKS.

Mr. Limburger said:

"We had received information beforehand that this farce would be put through, irrespective of anything that might come up or any evidence which might be submitted. We knew that no evidence would be produced, and none was. We say Mr. Weldenfeld had not a fair trial. Mr. Weldenfeld was invited to appear before the Law Committee last Fall, but nothing was done. We asked for the report of this committee, but our request was denied.

"We asked to see the minutes of the Mechanics which every member is entitled to see. This was refused until 1:30 o'clock to-day, when it was too late. We asked for an adjournment, because of the absence from this State of two witnesses, Capt. Stern and Mr. A. W. Buckley. This was also refused. We asked to have counsel present at the trial, but this was also refused, and Mr. Weldenfeld had to be his own witness and counsel. They called no witnesses and produced no evidence. Mr. Weldenfeld's witnesses were himself, Mr. McClure, who, I understand, admitted that he had no personal knowledge of the offenses charged, and Messrs. Chanler, Boutelle and myself.

"I have served Mr. McClure with a copy of this complaint. We brought this action so that there might be an adjudication of the matter in a court where we will have a fair hearing. Mr. Weldenfeld does not propose to stop here, but will take the case through the courts to the bitter end.

"Mr. McClure is personally protected to a certain extent, for under a law in this State charges preferred by a club member in good faith are privileged communications, but we also propose to take action against others, especially against the men high up who are standing behind McClure in this matter. The litigation in the Northern Pacific case will continue and will be reached for appeal next May.

"I may say here that the stock bought by Mr. Weldenfeld at the time was sold after Peter Power bought his stock, which, according to his complaint, was in June, 1901. Therefore the stock held by Peter Power could not have been Weldenfeld's stock at all."

MADIANA'S CAPTAIN HERE.

He Blames the Loss of His Ship on the Condition of the Channel Lights.

The steamship Trinidad of the Quebec Steamship Company's fleet, which arrived from Bermuda Monday night, had on board Capt. Fraser, Chief Engineer Nelson, Chief Officer Williams, ten other officers and men, and three of the passengers who were in the Madiana when that vessel was wrecked on a reef near Bermuda recently. At the office of the line it was said that the report that Capt. Fraser's connection with the line had been severed was untrue. When asked if the Captain would lose his license as a result of the wreck the officials replied that they did not know, the official report of the findings of the court at Bermuda in the case had not been received.

When Capt. Fraser was seen at his home in Bayonne last night he seemed a very sad man. For twenty years he has been running to Bermuda, and he takes the loss of his ship hard. When his wife tried to console him he shook his head. "I lost my ship anyway," he said. The old seaman's hands still bore upon them the scars he got in the premature explosion of the signal rockets on the night of the wreck.

Capt. Fraser declared that on the night when the Madiana ran aground he was on deck most of the time.

"I looked for lights," he said, "and the mate looked for lights and the third mate looked for lights, and we could see no lights. Toward 4 o'clock in the morning chief Williams, the chief officer, saw a light and told me he thought he saw breakers about it. The helm was put hard a starboard. I looked at the light and couldn't see any breakers. The light appeared to be a fixed light, so I decided it was the St. David's Head light, and ordered the ship steered east. In a few minutes she struck the reef.

"The light I saw was not St. David's Head light, but Gibbs Hill light, which is a revolving light. It was not revolving that night."

Capt. Fraser then explained that in the course of the inquiries at Bermuda it had been admitted by the keepers of the Gibbs Hill light that the reflectors were gone and had been replaced by tin, which frequently grew smoky. He blamed the condition of the lights for the whole disaster.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S MUSICALE.

New York Liederkranz and Arion Singing Societies Gave Selections — Final Dinner Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt brought the season to a close this evening by a large dinner party, preceding one of Mrs. Roosevelt's evening musicales. The dinner company included the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Ambassador of Austria and Mme. Hengelmuller, the Ambassador of France and Mme. Jusserand, Associate Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. O. H. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator Hale, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Miss Lucy Kean, Representative and Miss Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Chester I. Long, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Montgomery, and Miss Mae-Vealey. Mrs. Roosevelt wore white satin trimmed in pearls.

The programme was rendered under the direction of the German Liederkranz and Arion Singing Societies of New York. It consisted of selections by the societies, combined and individually, with incidental baritone solos by Julius J. Scheuch and Carl Schlegel.

As an introduction the societies, conducted by Arthur Claassen, rendered Shafer's "Sonntagslied," and as a finale, conducted by Julius Lorenz, they rendered Sturm-Geschwung. Each of the societies gave three individual numbers. Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto, was heard in several numbers, and Richard Burmeister, pianist, gave several selections from Chopin.

There was a large attendance of official society, including almost the entire Diplomatic Corps, many out-of-town guests, among whom were F. A. Ringler, President of the German Liederkranz, and R. A. Weicke, President of the Arion Society.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT SAILS.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Since his convalescence from a severe attack of typhoid fever, several weeks ago, Mr. Vanderbilt has been recuperating in the South. He is now going to Paris for a month. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt did not appear on the passenger list.

Others who sailed on the Kronprinz were Mrs. William Astor, Count Quadt of the German Embassy at Washington, and Baron von Hutten-Czapski, Baron de Neufflize, Baron and Baroness Andre de Neufflize, Miss A. E. Biddle, and Adolph Frankenthal, United States Consul at Berne.

EX-CAPT. DIAMOND EXAMINED.

Ex-Capt. Diamond has been examined by Assistant District Attorney Morgan in the John Doe proceeding which he has been conducting for the purpose of securing evidence on which to formulate charges against Inspector Adam Cross. As in the case of the other witnesses, the ex-Captain was taken before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Session and sworn. Mr. Morgan declined yesterday to discuss the nature of any statement he may have obtained from him.

Capt. Diamond was dismissed from the force and fined $1,000 after a conviction before Justice Herrick of the Supreme Court on charges of neglect of duty growing out of his conduct while in command of the West Fifth Street Station. He succeeded Capt. Herlihy in command there, and George Sinnert was his Wardman when the latter was convicted of taking bribes from Lena Schmidt, a woman who kept a disorderly house in the precinct. Cross was Inspector of the District.

There still remain some witnesses to be examined in the course of these proceedings.

Rynders Jury Disagrees.

Eleven to one for acquittal is said to be the manner in which the jury stood last evening that heard the evidence in the case of William H. Rynders, the Detective Sergeant who resigned from the Police Department some months ago, after being arrested, charged with the larceny of $100 in marked bills. The jury was out for about two hours, and then was unable to agree. Recorder Goff discharged the twelve men and released Rynders last evening on his own recognizance until 10 o'clock this morning, when he is to appear and renew his bond of $5,000.

LACKAWANNA ROAD'S YEAR

Decreases in Earnings Due to the Coal Strike.

The Annual Report Says Evidence Before the Anthracite Commission Failed to Sustain the Miners' Claims and Charges.

The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was made public after the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday. At this meeting the old officers and managers were re-elected. While the report shows decreases in earnings due to the coal strike, and a deficit for the year, it is otherwise a very favorable one, showing big increases in both freight and passenger traffic. The report treats in detail of the improvements made on the road within the last three years, which have been noted in these columns from time to time. The report contains a lengthy and severe arraignment of the coal strike.

The income amount of the road shows:

EARNINGS.	1902.	Increase.
Coal	$8,145,020.48	*$2,008,424.01
Miscellaneous freight	7,015,424.00	344,726.46
Passengers	4,502,056.26	69,053.39
Mail	180,202.85	$1,271.90
Express	464,267.28	44,061.12
Milk	514,554.00	8,292.62
Miscellaneous sources	488,457.51	*4,460.58
Total	$21,309,764.53	*$2,108,269.00
EXPENSES.		
Maintenance of way and structures	$3,383,504.47	$79,251.15
Maintenance of equipment	2,712,504.73	258,257.69
Conducting transportation	7,199,200.98	*322,229.19
General expenses	692,748.68	13,492.27
Total	$13,641,051.81	$28,672.12
Net earnings	7,767,712.52	*2,137,742.02
Less taxes	846,371.43	65,163.72
Total	$6,921,341.09	*$2,200,874.74
Miscellaneous income	1,193,996.05	*896,036.28
Total income	$8,115,337.13	*$3,096,910.04
Fixed charges	8,461,989.55	*289,795.96
Deficit for year	346,652.43	*$3,376,706.00
Less 7 per cent. (7%) dividends	1,834,000.00	.....
Total deficit to profit and loss	$2,180,652.43	*$3,376,706.00

*Decrease.

The profit and loss account shows that of the balance of $16,719,626 carried over from 1901 there still remain $14,538,974 on hand. Among the extraordinary expenditures charged to operating expenses was $1,632,137 for improvements. The detailed statement of operating expenses shows that while salaries of general officers increased $12,014 to $109,611, salaries of clerks increased only $6,444 to $130,755, and the salaries of switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen decreased $56,759 to $896,620, and salaries of engine and roundhouse men decreased $217,987 to $1,352,128.

Of the coal strike the report says in part:

"Had one-half of the authenticated cases of crime and outrage committed against persons and property during this strike in Pennsylvania been perpetrated on citizens of this or any other of these United States, residing in a foreign country and likewise engaged in lawful, peaceful pursuits, and the Government of such country had not taken immediate steps to stop same and make prompt, full and satisfactory reparation for the injuries done and the losses suffered, can any one possibly doubt that the entire army and navy of the United States would have been called into active service, if necessary, to protect these citizens and enforce such reparation even though war should result?

"The questions at issue, namely, increase in wages, decrease in hours of work, payment on same basis as in the bituminous mines, discipline and dictation as to who may or may not work in the anthracite mines, have not been settled. As result, our urgent public need for fuel, through the intervention of the President of the United States, they were finally submitted to a commission selected by him, which has recently closed its hearings, after a session covering about four months.

"It is noteworthy and a matter of common comment that the evidence produced before this commission failed to sustain a single claim or charge made by the leaders in support of their demands, the refusal of which brought on the strike."

TOBACCO MEN'S REVOLT.

Independent Retail Dealers Incorporate to Make War on the Trust—Retail Liquor Men Offer Aid.

Independent retail tobacconists of New York who are affiliated with the new association organized to wage war on the "Tobacco Trust" last night ratified the action of the Executive Committee in incorporating under the laws of this State what will be known as the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association of New York. The meeting was held in Maennerchor Hall, at 205 East Fifty-sixth Street.

As the Chairman of the committee said, "The charter is so broad that we may conduct almost any business under the sun except that of banking." The original capitalization of the company was $25,000, but at a meeting of the incorporators held Monday night it was proposed to increase this to $50,000—$25,000 common stock and $25,000 preferred.

The plan is that the common stock, and consequently the voting power, shall not be sold outside of the association and that no member shall hold more than one share and one vote. Thus, it was said, the complete control of the corporation would remain with the retail dealers, with no opportunity of its acquisition by any persons connected with the trust.

The incorporators are Robert E. Lane, P. J. Donigan, Sydney J. Freeman, Julius Lenkenheim, George Hallerer, W. W. St. John, and Joseph Leibman. They have subscribed for the $500 worth of stock with which the company begins its life.

Mr. Lane said that the plans were first to open four or five stores for the distribution to members of the association of goods made and handled by independent dealers. He recommended, too, the following of a certain form of the coupon business as a matter of necessity, declaring that "we must fight fire with fire." Another thing planned was a newspaper of some kind that would tell the public of the position of the independents.

A communication was received from the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association last night saying that if the new company would furnish the names of brands of cigars made by the trust they would not buy them.

LOESER & CO.'S PURCHASES.

Extensive Property Secured on Livingston, Schermerhorn, and Bond Streets, Brooklyn.

It became known yesterday that the recent extensive purchases of real estate on Livingston, Schermerhorn, and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, by the City Real Estate Company have been made in the interest of Frederick Loeser & Co. These properties are not in the same block as Loeser & Co.'s present building, but are on the opposite side of Livingston Street. The entire block front on the west side of Bond Street, between Livingston and Schermerhorn Streets, has been acquired, as well as the adjoining properties on both of the latter thoroughfares, extending westerly 250 feet, or to a line almost opposite Elm Place.

Loeser & Co. already control nearly all of the property included by Fulton, Livingston, and Bond Streets and Elm Place, and their most recent purchases on the opposite side of Livingston Street have undoubtedly been made for the purpose of getting additional space for a new building.

The deal involving the Bond, Livingston, and Schermerhorn Streets houses was negotiated by Broker Ernestus Gulick. Twenty different selers were represented in the transaction, and the total of considerations is reported to have been $850,000.

Capt. Brown Would Be Retired.

Police Capt. Edmund Brown, commanding the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, yesterday made application to be retired from the force on half pay. His application has been indorsed by Deputy Commissioner Ebstein. Capt. Brown is sixty-six years old, and has served as a policeman in Brooklyn continuously for thirty years.

JEROME WINS A POINT.

Doorkeeper Considered Abettor of Gambling—Habeas Corpus Writ in Hitchins Case Dismissed.

Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday decided to dismiss the writ of habeas corpus secured in behalf of Samuel G. Smith, or Hitchins, who was arrested and held for the Grand Jury as the result of one of the Jerome raids. The man was a doorkeeper at the Thirty-third Street house which is supposed to belong to the Farrell-Burbridge combination.

Ex-Gov. Black, counsel for Smith, or Hitchins, who secured the writ in the first instance and contended that Hitchins was nothing more than a menial, and that it had not been shown to the Magistrate in the examination that he had any guilty knowledge that crime was being committed, admitting for the sake of argument that gambling had been going on. It was also held that under the code only the proprietors, dealers, and players were liable.

Justice Davis holds that the complaint, while not formal, sufficiently charges the defendant with violation of the code. "Section 344," says Justice Davis, "is not restricted in its application to the owner and superintendent of a house used for gambling purposes, and their aiders and abettors, but includes any person who hires or allows to be used places and apparatus for gambling." The Justice says that the evidence before the Magistrate shows a game was being conducted on the night of the raid, and that the relator was guarding the entrance to the place. "It might have been inferred from this that the relator knew gambling games were going on, and that he was guarding the entrance for the convenience and safety of the players. The Magistrate, therefore, was justified in finding the relator was aiding and abetting a criminal act."

CONDEMNED MAN'S REPRIEVE.

How Father Curry Temporarily Snatched James F. Sullivan from Death—Believes He Is Innocent.

The Rev. James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, on Oliver Street, was busy all day yesterday collecting the affidavits through which he hopes to save the life of James F. Sullivan, now in Dannemora Prison, who almost at the last minute was reprieved for two weeks by the Governor. The condemned man was to have been executed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Father Curry has been convinced of Sullivan's innocence for some time past, but late on Tuesday he learned of some things which convinced him that he might be able to prove an alibi for the condemned man.

With the new evidence in mind Father Curry telegraphed to Albany to ascertain where a message would reach Gov. Odell. The Governor could not be reached. Efforts were made in other ways to find the Chief Executive of the State, among them the sending of a message to Newburg, Mr. Odell's place of residence, but they too proved unavailing. At midnight he was located in a room in the Capitol at Albany by a messenger, who handed to him Father Curry's message, and soon word was sent to the Warden of Dannemora Prison granting the reprieve.

In his message Father Curry appealed for a reprieve for Sullivan on these grounds:

1. The testimony convicting him was that of an ex-convict, perjurer, and participant in the crime, namely, Harry Harris, of Matthew Wilson, of Cobleskill, on the night of the 27th of November, 1900.

2. Under oath these citizens can positively affirm to an alibi for James F. Sullivan, George Arden, and Harry Hamlin, the latter of No. 440 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

In a few days I shall be able to furnish the means to employ legal aid to have the case presented to a Supreme Court Judge.

I ask the delay in God's name, for I believe the man to be innocent of the crime for which he is condemned to suffer.

According to Father Curry and those interested in the case, fourteen witnesses have been discovered since Sullivan's case was acted upon by the Court of Appeals who, it is alleged, can swear to having seen Sullivan on the night of the murder in Cobleskill at a point too far from the scene of the crime to have made it possible for him to have been there.

It is also claimed that it has been discovered that "Sheeny" Harris, who turned State's evidence, committed perjury when he stated on the stand that he had never been convicted of a crime.

The condemned man has a sister in this city who is a Sister of Mercy.

The crime for which Sullivan was to have been executed yesterday was committed while five men were attempting to break into the First National Bank of Cobleskill, Schoharie County. They were discovered by a watchman, Mathew Wilson, whom they shot to death. Pinkerton detectives ran down four men accused of being implicated. The man supposed to be the fifth, Charles Ballard, was killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine while trying to rob a bank in West Virginia. Sullivan was the first man to be placed on trial. He was convicted on Oct. 25, 1901, and sentenced to death.

DEATH OF E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

Lawyer, Educator, and Tariff Reformer is Stricken with Heart Disease in His Home.

Elbert Ellery Anderson died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease in his home, 11 East Thirty-eighth Street. He leaves a widow and two sons, P. Chauncey and Harry J. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was born in New York City Oct. 31, 1833. His father was Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. From 1847 to 1849 he traveled through Europe, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land. On his return to America he entered Harvard and was graduated in the class of '52. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and for many years was senior member of the firm of Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson. He conducted the proceedings against Jay Gould and the Texas Railway Company for the recovery of interest on income bonds, obtaining $2,000,000 for the bondholders.

In the Spring of 1862 he went to the front as Major of the Twelfth New York State Militia, and was stationed at Harper's Ferry. He was captured there by the Confederates under command of "Stonewall" Jackson just before the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Anderson was active in the movement which led to the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He left the Tammany organization in 1870, when Tammany Hall withdrew her seventy-two delegates from the State Convention because of the opposition to the nomination of Lucius Robinson as candidate for Governor. With the late Abram S. Hewitt and William C. Whitney he helped largely in organizing the County Democracy.

Mr. Anderson was a zealous advocate of tariff reform, and was President of the Reform Club. He was always opposed to the free coinage of silver, and was a leading Gold Democrat.

On several occasions nominations to the Supreme Court Bench were offered to him, but he declined the honor. In 1887 he was appointed by President Cleveland one of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways. In the later years of his life he devoted himself largely to the cause of education. Mayor Strong appointed him a School Commissioner in 1898. He was one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners and was on the commission appointed to negotiate for the land of the Croton Aqueduct and the elevated railroads.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH ROAD.

David H. Moffat Announces That He Has Acquired Controlling Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—The Chesapeake Beach Railway has been acquired by David H. Moffat, and the road is to be managed from Denver offices. The announcement was made by Mr. Moffat this morning, following the completion of legal steps taken in the Maryland courts to foreclose on a mortgage.

The road extends from Washington to Chesapeake Beach, Md., on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, a distance of thirty miles. It was projected originally by Otto Mears, John McNeil, and Eastern capitalists, and the scheme was to open for the pleasure of Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis people a Summer seaside resort. The Mears interest has been taken by Mr. Moffat, who will control the company.

BRITISH ARMY INCREASE

Premier Balfour Says Additional Corps Are Needed.

Rejection of Proposed Amendment to King's Speech—Winston Churchill's Denunciation—Cheers for Reference to United States.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—When the debate on Mr. Beckett's proposed amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of the Parliament was resumed in the House of Commons to-day the attack on War Secretary Brodrick was continued. Winston Spencer Churchill (Conservative) declared that Mr. Brodrick's expectations had only been realized in two directions, namely in the decrease in the number of volunteers and in the increase of expenditure.

There were, Mr. Churchill said, "fewer bayonets and sabers in the British Army in proportion to the number of Generals than in any army in the world, except the Venezuelan." He declared that the whole army corps scheme was "a humbug and a sham, and was only introduced with the object of militarizing England."

He asked where the Government expected the three army corps, intended for foreign service, to operate. It was not in South Africa, and such a force was not needed on the Indian frontier, and they certainly could not contemplate the three army corps operating in Canada, for the United States was "no more prepared to invade Canada than Great Britain was prepared to invade the United States." Mr. Churchill added, amid cheers:

"And long may that salutary neglect continue."

In the course of the debate the Liberal leader, Mr. Asquith, expressed the general feeling when he remarked that the debate was of greater significance than the division on it, and would be remembered long after the six army corps had vanished into thin air.

The criticisms followed mainly the lines of the previous speeches. Premier Balfour, in winding up the debate for the Government, complimented Mr. Asquith on going to the heart of the question, namely, whether the army was too large and costly for the empire's needs. Of course, he said, the fleet stood first, but there were limits to the uses of a fleet. It was impossible to bring a war to an end with a fleet, which could not even strike a heavy blow at most enemies with which Great Britain might be engaged without a strong attacking force of soldiers, and it would be folly to deprive the country of a means of offensive action in the event of an emergency.

Mr. Balfour contended that three army corps were necessary for work outside the empire. They had to consider the defense of India. He regarded a war between Great Britain and Russia as in the highest degree improbable, but it was impossible to forget that the Indian frontier was the key of Great Britain's military positions in the event of such a war, and, without being an alarmist, he wished to impress upon them that he minute moved yesterday in Central Asia.

"We had to consider, the Premier continued, "how far the strategical position of Russia improved year by year. The Indian frontier is the only part of the empire adjacent to a first-class military power, and in the improbable and unhappy event of a war with Russia, we should require, not only all the available forces in India, but all the forces that Mr. Brodrick's scheme places at the disposal of the Crown."

In conclusion Mr. Balfour claimed that the Government deserved well of the country. The Government did not trim its sails to popular favor, he said, and if the House desired an army on a scale that the Government thought inadequate, the House must look to another Government.

The House finally rejected by 201 votes to 145 Mr. Beckett's amendment to the address, the terms of which were tantamount to a censure on the War Secretary. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and several peers listened again to the continuation of the army debate.

The division revealed fewer defections in the Unionist ranks than had been expected, only about a dozen Unionists voting against the Government, while the Nationalists abstained, walking out in a body when the division was called.

CZAR TO NAME ARBITRATORS.

Mr. Bowen Suggests That He Choose a Board to Pass on Venezuelan Question at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Bowen, the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary, has proposed to the allied powers that the Czar of Russia be asked to name the three arbitrators, who, as The Hague Tribunal, shall decide the question of preferential treatment. The suggestion has been approved by the State Department.

In diplomatic circles the announcement of the proposed compliment to the Czar is a subject of comment to-night. The allies have not yet signified their acceptance of the suggestion, but this is regarded as well nigh certain.

Comte Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will not be officially informed of the fact until all the powers have agreed to the suggestion, when he will be asked to present the invitation to his sovereign. The Ambassador evidently was pleased on hearing of this renewed evidence of friendship for his country on the part of the United States, and expressed his appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. Bowen in suggesting the Czar for this important duty.

"I can only say," the Ambassador said to a representative of The Associated Press, "that his Majesty will deeply appreciate the compliment to him which Mr. Bowen has proposed. As the parent of The Hague Tribunal, his Majesty has all along watched with gratifying interest the support the great peace court has received from the United States, for whose President and people he cherishes the friendliest esteem and regard."

At the French Embassy, an official suggested that it was an especially appropriate tribute to the founder of The Hague Tribunal that he be invited to select the personnel of the court which will pass on the first case to be submitted to it by European powers.

Mr. Bowen to-day submitted the draft of the protocols, which he hopes will be signed by the allied powers, specifying the conditions under which The Hague tribunal will be called upon to settle the question of preferential treatment in the payment of the Venezuelan indemnities, to Judge Penfield, the solicitor of the State Department. After the latter had suggested a few changes, which were readily made, Mr. Bowen prepared to submit the document to the representatives of the allied powers.

In its incomplete state the protocol which will serve as a pattern for all three has not yet been made public, but it is understood that as one interesting feature it probably will provide for the conduct of the proceedings at The Hague in the English language. Another feature of the protocol is that the arbitrators themselves, and not the signatories to the protocols, shall select the facts upon which they shall base their decision as to whether or not the preferential treatment shall be accorded.

Mr. Bowen laid copies of these protocols before the allied representatives this afternoon and they were promptly cabled by them to their respective Foreign Offices.

A feature of the protocol is that the court of arbitration is to begin the consideration of the question on the 1st of September, and that its decision shall be rendered within six months. The court he proposes shall decide when, how, and by whom the costs of the arbitration are to be paid.

The presumption is that by the 1st of next September the mixed commissions which are to sit at Caracas and adjudicate the claims of the various nations will have passed on all the claims presented. The claims of some of the nations are small, one of them being as low as $20,000, and the suggestion is that The Hague court, in view of this fact, may prorate the charges incidental to the arbitration, according to the amount of the claims allowed instead of assessing each one an equal amount.

Mr. Bowen thinks that the proceedings before the court should be short and simple, and believes in limiting the legal representatives to a very few persons.

GERMANY WILLING TO WAIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The German Foreign Office attaches no importance to the request made to Mr. Bowen by Herr Baltasar, the former German Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, but recently assisting the German Embassy at Washington in the Venezuelan negotiations, for the immediate payment of the $27,000 forming the first installment of the sum to be paid to Germany by Venezuela as a result of the signing of the protocol of Feb. 13 and which is not due until March 13.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen sent no such instructions to Minister von Sternburg and it is assumed that there has been a misunderstanding in the matter. The Foreign Office does not doubt that Venezuela will strictly carry out the terms of the protocol.

SULTAN MUST COMPLY.

Powers Concerned in the Berlin Treaty Insist on Better Government in Macedonia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that provision has been made in case of the Sultan's procrastination in carrying out the scheme of reforms in Macedonia, and that arrangements will probably be made with a view of ascertaining beyond a doubt whether or not the administrative improvements agreed upon are actually carried out.

The possibility of the Sultan evading his pledges is precluded, and he finds himself in the presence of a situation that leaves no alternative but compliance. All of the great powers concerned in the Berlin treaty are insisting with equal earnestness upon better government in Macedonia.

The Times's Sofia correspondent says that the Macedonian reform scheme may be regarded as embodying the maximum that the Sultan would accept and the minimum that the powers could propose without rendering the reforms altogether illusory. The main defect in the scheme is the absence of any arrangement to enable the powers to exercise even an indirect control over the administration of the three vilayets.

The recommendation that the Ottoman Government should without delay find means of compelling the Albanians to respect the laws probably provoked hilarity in the Yildiz Kiosk.

CHANGES IN CHINA.

Viceroy of Nanking Expected to Return to Affairs of Wuchang—Conflict of Interests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says that Chang Chih Tung is about to hand over the Viceroyalty of Nanking to Pih Nang Tao and has, according to Court etiquette, requested permission to proceed to an audience with the Emperor at Peking. He is awaiting instructions.

The best-informed opinion anticipates Chang's return to the head of affairs of Wuchang as a result of the representations of the British and Japanese Legations, but, on the other hand, efforts have been made by the Franco-Belgian interests to retain the mere pliable Viceroy, Tuan Fang, in that important post. The amount of interest, foreign and native, centred in these Yangtse Viceroy appointments is unprecedented.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN CUSTOMS ALLIANCE.

Union Against American Competition Cherished in Several Political and Economic Circles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times's correspondent at Vienna says that the Neue Freie Presse will on Wednesday publish an account of a conversation with the Austrian Minister of Trade and Commerce on the subject of the creation of a Central European customs alliance against the danger of American competition. The Minister expressed to the author of the article, Arthur Kirschhoff, his belief that the chief obstacle in the way of the formation of a defensive economic union between Germany and Austro-Hungary would be in the most-favored-nation clauses in the commercial treaties.

Nevertheless he shares the Russian view that the Brussels Sugar Convention made a wide breach in the most-favored-nation principle. It was the opinion of the Minister that the initiative in the formation of such an alliance as contemplated must be left to Germany, in view of the preponderance of German over Austrian industry and the immensely greater degree whereto Germany is exposed to the danger of American competition. The Minister recognized the difficulty of abolishing the most-favored-nation treatment, but was not disposed to consider it insurmountable.

The correspondent says that the chief interest in the Minister's utterances is in the proof afforded of the extent whereto the idea of European union against American competition is being cherished in Austro-German political and economic circles, but, in the eyes of many, to the Austro-Hungarian politicians, belonging to the non-German races, the creation of an Austro-German customs union would seem to be the forerunner of a political union, to be resisted to the utmost. The Czechs, Hungarians, Croats, and Poles would regard the American danger as a stalking horse for an economic Pan-Germanism, as a prelude to a political Pan-Germanism.

SUBSTITUTION OF FURS FOR MRS. FAIR'S SABLES.

Articles Worth $270 in Place of Those That Cost $4,000—Officials Exonerated—Mrs. Gore's Jewelry.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The investigation into the mysterious change of the furs of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair was resumed before Consul General Gowdy to-day. Four affidavits from San Francisco witnesses were read. One, made by Marguerite Melbourne, Mrs. Fair's maid, said that the dark fur cloak and muff, received in the effects, are not the Russian sable garments that Mrs. Fair possessed.

An affidavit of Charles S. Neal, administrator, said that the Russian sables cost $4,000; that they were abstracted from Mrs. Fair's effects, and that inferior articles were substituted. He gave details of the care taken by the American officials in Paris and in the United States, which exonerated them from any connection with or knowledge of the substitution. Other affidavits were of the same general character.

At Mr. Gowdy's request, the appraisers, MM. Chanel and Grunwald, have made a written reappraisement of the furs returned from San Francisco, to the effect that the articles are Chinese sable, worth $270, and that the articles are not those which they had appraised previously.

The investigation, which is to be continued, has established the substitution and has shown that the American Consulate never had possession of the articles. Mr. Gowdy's belief is that the testimony has vindicated the forwarding companies. The investigation has not been advanced sufficiently to warrant more than suspicion regarding the identity of those who are responsible for the substitution.

Consul General Gowdy has expressed surprise at the report published in the United States that a considerable quantity of jewelry which belonged to the late Mrs. Gore had been stolen after her death here. He said that she had no jewelry at the time she was shot in the apartments of de Rydzewski, the Russian singer, and that, as it was shown that she needed money, the woman must have sold or hypothecated her jewelry. Mr. Gowdy added that he had always found the French police, officials and subordinates, scrupulously honest.

The Prefect of Police here has described as false the statements that the police were responsible for the disappearance of Mrs. Gore's jewelry.

THEATRE FOR A DANCER.

Berlin Admirers of Isadora Duncan Subscribe $250,000—Artist Will Not "Encourage Immorality."

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Isadora Duncan, the California dancer, has been supplied with $250,000 by subscriptions from her admirers with which to build a theatre. Externally it is to be in the style of a Greek temple. It is to be devoted exclusively to Miss Duncan's dancing and at other times to the reproduction of Greek plays and to concerts.

The dancing of Miss Duncan has so attracted the Berlin public that the prices charged for admission to her performances are as high as those of Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt. The academicians have arranged for reduced prices for art students. Herr von Werner, President of the Berlin Artists' Society, has refused to accept such privileges and announced that he is not willing to "encourage immorality."

Countess von Bülow, wife of the Imperial Chancellor, and Countess von Thiele-Winckler, wife of one of the leading financiers of Germany, are among Miss Duncan's patronesses.

GERMAN REICHSTAG BALKS.

Budget Committee Refuses to Assent to Several Government Schemes Involving Expenses.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the Budget Committee of the Reichstag has refused assent to several Governmental proposals involving increased expenditures.

The Prussian War Minister could not obtain a majority in favor of raising the pay of infantry Lieutenant Colonels or the transformation of the five squadrons of mounted chasseurs at Posen into a regiment. The Minister declared as a reason for this latter request that more cavalry was wanted in the Imperial army.

NO BOOKS FROM GERMANY.

Publishers Will Not Participate in the St. Louis Exposition—Revision of Copyright Treaty Desired.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Book Publishers' Society of Stuttgart has decided not to participate in the St. Louis Exposition, and in this decision the other publishers of Germany will probably join. The reason assigned for the determination is the present copyright treaty between Germany and the United States, permitting the reprinting of German works in the United States without compensation. The publishers say that exhibiting at St. Louis would simply be "showing the Americans what is available for them to reprint."

The Stuttgart publishers have begun an agitation, with the object of inducing the Government to insist on a revision of the copyright treaty when a new commercial treaty with the United States is negotiated, and, if they cannot be better protected, they demand the denunciation of the copyright treaty.

Beaconsfield's Old Home Rented.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times says that Hughenden Manor, the residence of the late Lord Beaconsfield, has been let to Lord Cheylesmore.

American Demand Increases Iron Prices

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The prices of iron are rising as a result of the American demand. An order for 25,000 tons has just been placed with the Rhine-Westphalian Syndicate for shipment to the United States at 50 cents per ton higher than the syndicate demanded at the beginning of the month. The order could not be filled for April, and it had to be postponed until June.

International Chess Winners.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 24.—In the eleventh round of the international chess tournament here to-day Mieses beat Pillsbury, Danish gambit, in 22 moves; Marco beat Moreau, Ruy Lopez opening, in 37 moves, and the game between Teichmann and Schlechter, Petroff's defense, resulted in a draw after 32 moves. Marshall beat Maroczy, irregular opening, in 62 moves; Tarrasch beat Vautheuhem, Ruy Lopez opening, in 49 moves, and the games between Mieses and Wolf and Reggio and Albin were adjourned.

NO PROTEST FROM CANADA.

No Suggestion of Canadian Names for the Alaskan Tribunal Sent to London.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—A London special cable dispatch to-night says: "Sir John Anderson of the Colonial Office gave information this afternoon that no suggestions on nominations for the Alaskan tribunal had been received from Canada, neither had any protest been received against the selection of Messrs. Root, Lodge, and Turner as the American members of the tribunal.

"The King has signed the ratification of the treaty under which the tribunal is to be appointed. This must be handed to President Roosevelt by Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, before the English Cabinet appoints its Commissioners."

WOMEN LAWYERS RECEIVE.

The Women Lawyers' Club of New York City gave an entertainment and reception last night in the Chapter Room in Carnegie Hall. President Fannie Hallock Carpenter, in her address of greeting, said that the Women Lawyers' Club in four years old, and has reached the stage when it can both stand and walk alone. "There is a woman at the bottom of every law suit," she continued, "and why should not a man employ a women to get him out of the trouble that another woman has gotten him into?"

Ex-State Senator Charles L. Guy and Col. Charles G. Shepard spoke, and letters of regret were read from Senator Depew, David B. Hill, and ex-Gov. Black.

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Round-Trip Rate from New York **$50**

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For detailed information address Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

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March 14

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Tillman and Carmack Address the Senate on the Race Question.

South Carolinian, Speaking on Indianola Question, Says Enfranchisement of the Black Man Borders on a Crime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Indianola, Miss., Post Office case, occupied the major portion of the time of the Senate to-day. Mr. Tillman spoke for three hours in continuation of his remarks begun yesterday on the race question, and was followed by Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee.

Mr. Tillman said that in dealing with the Indianola Post Office the President and Postmaster General transcended their authority and resorted to methods which were both tyrannical and unconstitutional. He wanted to know if in figuring up the purpose of their new born zeal "this cold-blooded, calculative, advisedly taken action" was not prompted by a low motive.

He charged that 800,000 negroes are coercing 50,000,000 of white people in the North to deal with 17,000,000 white men in the South in the interest of the 8,000,000 ignorant negroes in that section.

He referred to the cost in lives and money on account of the race problem in this country, and addressing the Republican side, called on them to meet him "upon the same plane of patriotism of race pride and of civilization, and not to fall into the pitiful cesspool of partisan politics."

He read extracts from the letter of the President written some time ago giving his views with respect to appointments of negroes to office. He wanted to be just to the President, he said, but the views were superficial.

"How little and small and infinitesimal," he said, "is the knowledge behind such a view."

He added that the people of the North had no more use for the negro at close quarters than he had. He cited instances of assaults by negroes on white women, and declared that the more the Northern people found out about the negro the less use they had for him. The ballot of the negro, he maintained, was a menace to good government, and the people of the North were coming to realize that the enfranchisment of him bordered on a crime.

Reverting to the President's utterance that he was unwilling to shut the door of hope and opportunity in the case of a worthy and competent colored man, Mr. Tillman said that at first blush there is not a man living who would not agree with that sentiment, but he inquired if it ever occurred to any one that in opening that door of hope it might not be shut in the face of the white man.

The door of hope in South Carolina, he said, at one time had been closed by bayonets to the whites for eight years, while rapine, murder, and misgovernment ran riot, with an abomination in the sight of man presiding over the State.

He declared that he did not hate the negro and that all negroes are not bad. Only a small percentage were bad, and these, he said, are leading the rest and being patted on the back by politicians.

He regarded it as his duty, he said, to his State to stand forever opposed to any idea of political or social equality on the part of the negro with the white.

The purpose of those who indorse the President's door of hope policy, he vehemently declared, is that in time South Carolina should become a State of mulattoes, and in this event he predicted that there would be more blood shed than was ever shed before.

"I beg you, for God's sake," he said, facing the Republican side, "not to precipitate an acute stage of affairs which will bring the two races together with the resolve of the whites to die in order to retain their supremacy."

Mr. Tillman said his newspaper friends always took great pains to quote everything he said that was "hot," leaving out everything that was rational, decent, and sane in their pursuit of sensations, and in this respect a great wrong had been done him. "A lie," he said, "never had any particular truth," and he would not attempt to make even a start to run down those that have been told on him.

Mr. Tillman poked fun at Mr. Hanna and read the title of the bill he recently introduced to pension ex-slaves.

"Oh, my God," said he, "did Mr. Hanna mean that or is it a political dodge?"

This act of the bill was, he declared, to give opportunity to unscrupulous negroes to bamboozle and deceive their people by securing subscriptions ostensibly to further the interests of the bill. He concluded by saying that "in proportion as you arouse false hope in the minds of these people you are only sowing the wind which will thrust on into a whirlwind later on."

Mr. Tillman spoke for three hours. He was followed by Mr. Carmack, (Tenn.,) who said the action of the President in the Indianola case was not in accordance with the reason, justice, or law of the Constitution.

He said that if the closing of the Indianola Post Office is to be taken as the measure of the strength of the Executive and the power of the Federal Government, then the Government at Washington deserves to be despised for its weakness and imbecility. The Post Office belonged, he said, to the United States, and he inquired if a handful of ruffians was more powerful than the Government, "with its militant President at its head."

PHILIPPINES BILL PASSES.

The House Agrees to the Senate Currency Measure with Two Committee Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) called up the bill to further provide for the safe-keeping of public money.

An amendment was agreed to excluding the bonds of street railroad companies as security for deposits in National banks.

Another amendment was agreed to accepting as security the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent. per annum, "regularly and continuously" on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds.

It was further amended so that the United States shall have a lien on "current" assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited, and also that any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county may be accepted as security for deposits.

Mr. Aldrich then briefly explained the bill, saying that it made few changes in existing law.

An amendment was agreed to requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at each session of Congress the amounts deposited in individual National banks. The bill then went over.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Will Begin About March 20, but Details Have Not Been Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Western trip to be taken by the President next Spring was alluded to briefly in the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President desires that some of the members of the Cabinet accompany him, but who of them will go has not been determined.

No arrangements of a definite nature yet have been made for the trip, and it is understood that none will be until after the adjournment of Congress.

March 20 has been fixed upon tentatively as the time of beginning the trip, but the time will depend entirely upon the President's official engagements.

To Investigate Treasury Problems.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Aldrich to-day introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, authorizing the Committee on Finance to make an investigation of revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, to sit during the recess of the Senate at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to administer oaths and send for persons and papers.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Registers of Land Offices—Charles B. Frost, at Eureka, Cal.; Fred H. Greely, at Marysville, Cal.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a number of souvenir medallions for the benefit of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States.

The conferees on the Car Coupling bill came to an agreement yesterday on the basis of the action of the House in recoding from its amendment allowing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to reduce the number of cars that must be equipped with patent couplers.

The Senate has agreed that hereafter unless otherwise ordered, the sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation bill reached an agreement yesterday on all the points of differences between the two houses, except the Senate amendment providing for the printing of the historical army register compiled by F. B. Heitman, which amendment will be again brought before the House for a direct vote. The Senate conferees receded from the Senate amendments relative to the advance grade for retired army officers and permitting officers to deposit money for interest-bearing purposes.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce has authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for the conveyance to the City of New York for street extension purposes, of so much of the lighthouse property in the Borough of Richmond as may be required, subject to the approval of the Lighthouse Board.

BAY STATE GAS SUIT.

Charge of Conspiracy Against the Company Sent Back to the Courts.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The suit of Joseph E. Doherty and others against the four local gas companies and others, in which the plaintiffs offer to prove a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to defraud certain holders of equities in the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, was sent back to the court to-day by Henry H. Wyman, the master, to whom the case was assigned by Judge Richardson of the Superior Court.

In response to a motion from Attorney F. F. Snow, counsel for Kidder, Peabody & Co., after briefs had been submitted and arguments heard on both sides, Mr. Wyman decided that his duty was to make a preliminary report to the court on the question of the standing of the plaintiffs, on the ground that they were not stockholders of record.

A. C. and C. D. Burrage, the millionaire oil men, have already disregarded subpoenas served upon them to come before Master H. A. Wyman and throw some light on the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company.

This evening accordingly a subpoena was served upon C. D. Burrage. A summons was also left for A. C. Burrage.

Bringing the Burrage's into the Bay State gas case excites new interest and suggests strange possibilities in the affair. A. C. Burrage is the local representative of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company. Rogers was mainly instrumental in the development of the Brookline Gas Company.

What odd complications in Boston's gas war will be brought to light by getting the Burrages on the witness stand is a matter of speculation.

GOV. HUNT TO QUIT.

Porto Rico Executive Expected to Resign on Account of Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Reports from Porto Rico say it is rumored there that Gov. Hunt will resign within a year, and probably by next October. The reason given is impaired health, and it is said that after he has spent some time in recuperating, the President will appoint him to some high diplomatic or judicial position.

His successor, it is understood in Porto Rico, will be Charles Hartzell, formerly of Colorado, now Secretary of Porto Rico and President of the Executive Council. Mr. Hartzell acts as Governor when Mr. Hunt is away.

Attorney General James S. Harlan and Auditor John R. Garrison have resigned, and it is reported that Commissioner of the Interior William H. Elliott and Treasurer William F. Willoughby contemplate following their example.

Prosecution of Northern Securities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Cushman to-day gave notice in the United States Supreme Court that on next Monday he would present a petition for the appointment of an examiner to take testimony in the case of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company—the merger case.

PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

Chairman Frank Campbell Tells Why the Chief Judge May Not Be a Candidate.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, who was in this city yesterday, is quoted in an interview to-day as follows:

"How do you and the State organization stand on Parker for President?" he was asked.

"It is not known that Judge Parker will be a candidate," he replied.

"If he is?"

"If David B. Hill is a candidate Judge Parker will not be a candidate for President. If Hill is a candidate everybody will be for Hill. Time will develop whether Mr. Hill is a candidate. It is too early now."

"What if Hill and Parker are candidates?"

"That will not be. As I just said, if Hill becomes a candidate Judge Parker will not be a candidate. That is certain."

ANTI-ADDICKS BILL FAILS.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 24.—The attempt to pass in the House of Representatives the bill to repeal the voters' assistant law, a bill which the Democrats claim enables Addicks to maintain his grip in Delaware, failed to-day by a vote of 17 to 15. Messrs. Holcomb and Rose, Democrats, changed their votes so as to move for a reconsideration. The defeat was accomplished by Messrs. Aspril and Derrickson, regular Republicans, joining with the Addicks forces in voting against the repeal bill.

The thirtieth ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Long Term—Addicks, 19; H. A. Du Pont, 4; Higgins, 2; Saulsbury, 10.

Short Term—Addicks, 17; Higgins, 9; Harry A. Richardson, 2; William S. Hilles, 2; Kenney, (Dem.,) 15. No election.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Heels Shoe Pads are the thing for nobby private rigs. Ask your shoe for the White "Easy" on felt.—Adv.

SECURITY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Amendments Made to the Measure Affecting Public Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) called up the bill to further provide for the safe-keeping of public money.

An amendment was agreed to excluding the bonds of street railroad companies as security for deposits in National banks.

Another amendment was agreed to accepting as security the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent. per annum, "regularly and continuously" on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds.

It was further amended so that the United States shall have a lien on "current" assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited, and also that any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county may be accepted as security for deposits.

Mr. Aldrich then briefly explained the bill, saying that it made few changes in existing law.

An amendment was agreed to requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at each session of Congress the amounts deposited in individual National banks. The bill then went over.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Reports $83,279,650 Civil Appropriation Bill.

Provision for Fire-Proof Building for National Museum — Ex-Queen Liliuokalani Given $200,000 for Hawaiian Crown Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day by the Appropriation Committee. Many amendments have been made by the committee and the total amount carried in the House bill is increased $3,429,701, swelling the aggregate to $83,279,650. The amount appropriated by the Sundry Civil act for the current year is $80,652,059.

The House provision for the extension of the Capitol building and making an appropriation of $500,000 to begin the work was cut out by the Senate Committee, as was also the paragraph authorizing the erection of an office building on the grounds south of the Capitol for the use of the Representatives, and for which $750,000 was appropriated.

One of the amendments provides for the erection of a fire-proof building for the National Museum at a cost of $3,500,000, and to begin the work an initial appropriation of $250,000 is provided.

For some time past ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been an applicant for compensation from the United States in payment for so-called crown lands taken by this Government upon the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and converted into public lands. Bills have been introduced in Congress for Liliuokalani's relief, but without result. The Senate Committee has incorporated a paragraph in the appropriation bill which proposes to give her $200,000 in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims against the United States. Liliuokalani has spent considerable time in Washington in the prosecution of her claim, and doubtless has had business relations with attorneys who have been liberal in promises. In order that the Queen shall not be at the mercy of the former or prospective claim agents, the amendment carrying the appropriation for her benefit provides that "no part of this sum shall be paid by the United States to attorneys or agents, but the Treasury warrant for said sum shall be issued to said Liliuokalani and shall be delivered to her in person upon her personal receipt for the same."

The following are the remaining principal items of increase: Extension of the wings of the immigrant station at Ellis Island, N. Y., $350,000; quarantine stations, $65,000; lighthouses, beacons, and fog signals, $1,175,100; revenue cutter service, $360,000; on account of Fish Commission, $83,800; armories and arsenals, $285,000; for military posts, $750,000; soldiers' homes, $128,500; beginning of new building for the Agricultural Department, $250,000.

TO ASSIST SILVER COUNTRIES.

Senate Measure in Aid of China and Mexico Equalization Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day authorized Senator Aldrich to report to the Senate an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing for the appropriation of $100,000 to carry into effect the recommendations of the President for an international commission to consider the relationship of the silver-using countries to the gold-standard countries.

The purpose of the appropriation as set forth in the amendment is "to enable the President to co-operate through diplomatic channels or by the appointment of a commission, or both, with the Governments of Mexico, China, and other countries for the purpose set forth in the message of the President and accompanying notes submitted to Congress Jan. 29, 1903."

This amendment was put on the Philippine Currency act, but the House Committee rejected it.

TRAINING FOR CONSULATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Some time ago the Mothers' Association of St. Paul Cathedral, Cincinnati, addressed a number of letters to United States Consuls asking their opinion as to the value of the United States Consular Service as a career for young Americans, and the proper education of boys for this line of work.

Probably the most notable return is that from United States Consul Skinner, at Marseilles. Mr. Skinner evidently had in mind the letter of President Roosevelt on "racial suicide," for he writes: "It is perhaps within your information that the state of being a mother is presumed not to be popular at present in France. Various remedies for a condition threatening to the continuance of the race have been suggested, from taxation of bachelors to the exemption therefrom of fathers, but thus far without important results.

"Whatever may be thought about the matter politically or otherwise, it can be set down as the fixed private policy of the French people to safeguard comfort and vested family interests by subdividing the latter to such an extent only as will permit a reasonable material happiness all round."

Then Mr. Skinner takes up the subject of the inquiry to show that present efforts to educate young men for the Consular Service amount to nothing. He looks forward to the time when boys will be chosen for a consular career as they are now selected for the military and naval academies, but he fears that it will require fifty or a hundred years to bring the service to that point. The Consul enters in detail into the amenities of the life of such as he, and his report altogether is a strong argument for consular reform.

COURT REBUKES GEN. BRAGG.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in which reflection was made on the professional conduct of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, recently appointed Consul General to Hongkong. He was the attorney for Henry Ruepling, who obtained a verdict of $12,000 for personal injuries against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The court reverses the verdict, and orders a new trial unless the defendant elects to take $6,000.

"It is with regret that we, in the discharge of our duties, are required to give even a few glimpses of the unhandsome features of the trial of this case," says the court. "It is to be regretted that counsel so distinguished should have so indulged his personal mastery of a situation as to lead so conscientious a Judge as the one who presided at this trial so far astray.

"It is to be regretted that counsel will do that under any circumstances. Counsel should never forget that they are the instruments provided by law of the administration of justice—officers, as it were, in the eye of the law, charged with a high degree of responsibility respecting the protection of the rights of their clients within the legitimate boundaries of the controversy they are called upon to present for adjudication and charged as well with a high degree of responsibility not to purposely or negligently go outside such boundaries."

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of O'Hara against the National Biscuit Company. O'Hara was a stockholder of the company, and made application to the registered agent in this State for the purpose of examining the list of stockholders to ascertain whether stock was owned by a certain person in Ohio against whom he had a claim. The right to examine the books was denied, and O'Hara sued out a writ of mandamus relying upon the thirty-third section of the General Corporation act, which provides that the books shall be open to inspection during business hours to every stockholder.

This provision is a repetition of a provision in the act of 1875 respecting fraudulent elections by corporations.

To-day's opinion holds that the provision in the thirty-third section is limited by the title of the act of 1875, and that a mandamus can only be obtained at the discretion of the court, where the relator shows that the rights he seeks to enforce are germane to his status as a stockholder. In consequence of these views the court denied the application.

NAVAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Agreement with President Palma Signed at Washington.

Guantanamo Will Be Made a Strong Base and Bahia Honda Will Be a Coaling Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt has signed the agreement drawn under the terms of the Platt amendment providing for the acquisition by the United States of naval bases at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, both in Cuba. The document had been previously signed by President Palma and was brought to Washington by Minister Squiers.

It does not specify the price of the properties to be acquired by the United States, and this detail is left to be settled by the usual legal condemnatory proceedings, after the Navy Department has decided exactly the amount of land it wishes at each place.

The agreement does not require affirmative action by the United States Senate, although it is understood that President Palma intends submitting it for approval to the Cuban Senate as a matter of precaution against objection to his individual action.

Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, the two points agreed upon, are highly spoken of by naval officers as being well adapted for the purposes intended. Guantanamo has a magnificent harbor, in which almost the entire Navy of the United States can lie at anchor. The harbor is sheltered and always accessible to vessels of the largest draught. It commands the Windward Passage. Bahia Honda lies West of Havana on the northeast coast, and occupies a commanding position with regard to the Yucatan Passage.

It is the expectation to immediately commence making Guantanamo a strong naval station. For the present Bahia Honda will be used as a coaling station.

Mr. Squiers expects to sail from New York for Havana to-morrow. He has cleared up to the complete satisfaction of the State Department the important charges confided to him, with the exception of the settlement of the possession of the Isle of Pines.

The indications are now that the United States Government will not press strongly in this matter, although there are important American interests clamoring for a termination of the present unsatisfactory conditions in the island. The reason for the indifference is the unavailability of the island as a naval base owing to the shallow water surrounding it, and the strong sentimental attachment of the Cubans for this place.

Minister Squiers speaks confidently of the outlook in Cuba.

"No one doubts the success of the Palma administration," he said to-day. "Good order is maintained throughout the island."

Mr. Squiers attributes this condition to the patriotism of the people and their determination to show the world that they are capable of governing themselves. He spoke of the large balance in the Treasury, the continuation of the work of sanitation begun by the Americans, the popular interest in education and the harmonious relations between the Cubans and the old Spanish element as evidences of the wisdom and public spirit of the Cuban people, and their desire to establish a popular and stable Government.

Mr. Squiers declared that American business enterprises were making steady progress in Cuba, and that American investors seem well satisfied with their investments. "Almost every week I hear of new enterprises based on American capital," said he. "President Palma's administration is very friendly to this class of investors.

"Occasionally up here you read of anti-American sentiment, but really we find very little of it in Cuba. I would not say that some instances have been exaggerated, but at a distance they seem more important than they actually are. Taken as a whole, the friendliness of the Cuban Government toward Americans is reflected among the people of the island."

OLD GUARD TO REINSTATE HIM.

Justice O'Gorman Decides Brewster Did Not Have a Fair Trial Before Dismissal.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted to Henry H. Brewster a writ of mandamus to compel the Old Guard to reinstate Brewster as a member of that organization, he having been summarily expelled Nov. 6 last. The writ is against Major Briggs and the officers of the organization.

Brewster, who was a private in the organization, was dropped from the rolls, after trial, for "conduct unbecoming a member of the Old Guard." He had been in difficulties with Major Briggs, the feeling had led to charges and under the by-laws and constitution of the organization he was expelled. Justice O'Gorman decides that whatever the charges against Mr. Brewster may have been he was entitled to a fair and impartial trial before dismissal. Such a trial the Justice finds was not accorded him.

Brewster was admitted to the Guard in 1901, and declares he paid for a life membership. His trouble grew over an assessment of $20 for an entertainment. He says he paid the $20 to Major Briggs and that afterward the Major dunned him for the money, saying it never had been paid. This he told to others and it was made the basis of the charges on which he was expelled.

TOPIC AT A WEDDING FEAST.

Hoboken Health Official Delivers a Speech Upon the Race Suicide Question.

"Race Suicide" was the text of a serious speech delivered at a wedding feast at Hoboken yesterday by Health Inspector Anthony Granelli.

It is customary when Italians hold feasts, no matter what the occasion may be, to call upon the prominent guests for speeches. So Mr. Granelli was requested to speak by the toastmaster at the banquet in Meyer's Hotel, following the wedding of Antonio Vizetti and Grazzia Genecco. After extending congratulations to the happy couple the speaker announced that what he had to say would deal directly with "that all-absorbing topic of the day—race suicide."

"That this serious decrease in births is or will be a National calamity," said he, "is now a well-established fact, and we, the Italian-American citizens of this great Commonwealth, should be mindful of our duties of citizenship. We should all be mindful that our duties do not end at the matrimonial altar. We must attend to things pertaining to posterity, and I am glad to say now that in looking over the records of births in this city, we, as a nationality, cannot be said to be particularly lax. But there is room for improvement."

His remarks were listened to with great interest by the company, who applauded with enthusiasm.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC RELIEF PLAN.

Latest Scheme Provides for a Single Elevated Loop at the Manhattan Terminal.

Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn will to-day submit to Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal a new plan for the relief of traffic conditions at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The plan is by Nels Poulson of the Manufacturers' Association, and is the second one to be presented by Mr. Poulson within the past few months.

The new scheme calls for the abandonment of the four present trolley loops and provides that the cars go from the north to the south roadway at the terminal on a single elevated loop, making a continuous track and doing away with all switching. The cars are to be unloaded on the surface before they reach the loop and loaded again on the surface on the other side. The idea is that fifteen cars, in a continuous string, can be in the terminal at the same time, five unloading on the north side, five empty on the loop, and five unloading on the south side.

The plan also provides that the remainder of the lower floor of the terminal be used for additional elevated railroad tracks. This would make it necessary for pedestrians to make use of the mezzanine floor of the terminal in passing from Park Row to the promenade instead of crossing over the trolley loops in the terminal at present.

LADIES VISITING NEW YORK unattended will appreciate the thorough comfort and elegance of the new and modern fire-proof

Hotel Martha Washington,

29 East 29th Street.

100 feet east of Madison Ave. Exclusively designed for Women. Superior Restaurant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Rooms at moderate rates. Cuisine and attendance unexceptionable.

JAMES M. CASE, Manager.

Please send for booklet.

WOMAN IN ROBBERY PLOT

Police Seek Female Accomplice of Arrested Bellboys.

Conspiracy to Rob Hotels All Over the Country — Prisoner Tells How Proprietors Were Deceived.

Developments yesterday lead the police to believe that the robberies of west side hotels confessed by Louis Messier, who was arrested Monday morning with John Cullen, another bellboy, were part of a conspiracy to rob hotels all over the country, the central figure of which was a woman.

Detectives Dougids and Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, who caught the others, early yesterday morning arrested Charles Trautner, twenty-one years old, a coatroom boy at Rector's, on suspicion, since he lived at the same address, 248 West 45th Street. Trautner quickly satisfied them that he was not implicated, and was discharged as soon as arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court. He then went to the station house and told the detectives of a fair-haired woman whom he knew only as "Rose," who lives in Thirty-ninth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and who he said disposed of the stuff that Messier stole to various pawnbrokers. The property stolen by the gang now amounts to about $10,000, according to reports made to the police, who have recovered goods valued at about a third of this amount.

Search of the prisoner's rooms showed diagrams of hotels in many parts of the country, and appended to them were accounts in excellent shorthand writing of the rules and customs of the different hostelries, with the names and habits of their wealthier patrons. There was a description of the plans for the Coronation procession of King Edward, with the names and locations of rich Americans who, according to announcements, were to attend that spectacle. Messier, when asked about this, according to the police, said that he had abandoned the purpose of going to the Coronation because at that particular time "graft was too good in America to leave."

It was learned yesterday that the prisoners never stayed long in one place and were never discharged, leaving on the ground that they had bettered themselves. It was the custom, too, to return to the management jewelry and trinkets of lesser value which they said they had found, and to apparently aid hotel detectives in their search for stolen valuables. This insured them excellent references which would enable them to gain employment almost wherever they sought it. But they staid too long at the Hotel Hargrave, at 112 West Seventy-second Street, where they came to grief because of the theft of $1,000 worth of jewelry from the rooms of George H. Pursur.

Messier says, according to the police, that they outstayed their usual time at this house because, while the guests had a most tempting assortment of jewels they continued to wear them at all times when they were out of their rooms.

Messier is now held under bail aggregating $4,000 on different charges. Cullen was rearraigned in the West Side Court yesterday and his bail was raised to $1,000. The police records show him to be a thief, but without exceptional talent or ingenuity. His specialty, they say, before he went into hotel looting with Messier, was stealing steamship baggage.

Complaints against the men have now been made by the Hargrave Hotel, the St. Hubert Hotel, the Hotel Bingham, Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street; the Hotel Mansfield, 12 West Forty-fourth Street; the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the Reform Club. Manager Arthur Schriner of the Reform Club charges Cullen with stealing a gold watch of unique design and worth nearly $1,000, which was a choice possession of a member. Immediately after it was missed, he says, Cullen resigned. Messier following him in a few days. The police recently recovered from a pawnshop a magnificent solid silver manicure set, each piece bearing the initials "J. L. R." in heavy raised letters, which they say was part of the gang's booty.

Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station said last evening that his men were still looking for the woman, and he promised that there would be other arrests. He said that Manager Ferris of the Hargrave, when Messier was first suspected, raised his salary as a mark of his implicit confidence.

'FRISCO STOCK'S HIGH RECORD.

Indirect Confirmation of Statement That Buying for Rock Island Interests Caused the Rise.

According to information from usually reliable quarters the rise in the stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, which went to high record figures yesterday, was caused by buying for the account of interests identified with the Rock Island Railroad. A statement to this effect was made by the President of one of the trust companies interested in the underwriting of the Rock Island plan for the rearrangement of the company's finances.

In banking quarters also this information was indirectly confirmed, it being intimated in the office of a well-known banking firm that developments in "Frisco," as the company is known in Wall Street, pointed to an alliance with another property. The report was at one time current in the Street that Pennsylvania interests were buying the stock, but this was absolutely denied.

It was stated at the office of Hollister & Babcock, who were heavy purchasers of the stock, that they were not buying for Pennsylvania, but this was all the information they would volunteer. It is known, however, that Hollister & Babcock often represent the Moore interests, and in fact this firm is the one which holds the supporting orders for the Rock Island securities. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., who have had a large interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad since the Seligman interests were withdrawn, a member of the firm declined to say anything about the affairs of the St. Louis and San Francisco. President Yokum, who was in conference at his office all the afternoon, declined to be seen, but sent out word that he had nothing to say either way. Ex-Judge Moore also declined to say anything.

The St. Louis and San Francisco has been spreading very rapidly in the Southwestern territory, and with its plans of still further extensions it has become a very important factor in the Southwestern railroad situation. For some time it has been believed in railroad and financial circles that the road would eventually be taken into some other system.

The common stock of St. Louis and San Francisco opened up a full 5½ points, at 90, as compared with Friday's close of 84½, and Friday's low figure of 81. The "Wall Street" recorded the initial transaction as 500 shares at 90, but scarcely a brokerage office in the Street accepted the quotation, believing that it was a mistake and would later be corrected. Instead, the next transaction was at 89—and on a block of 1,000 shares, while immediately following 1,100 shares came out at 90½.

At once talk of a possible "corner" was heard, but this was effectually checked when the price rapidly receded to 86½, on liquidating sales. Later it recovered somewhat and closed at 87½ for a net gain of 2½ on dealings in approximately 20,000 shares.

The second preferred at its opening enjoyed a two-point rise, but only a half point of this was retained at the close.

An interesting story in connection with the rise is told of a speculator in the Street who is $1,500 richer as a result of the advance than he had expected to be. This man last week put in a standing order to sell 300 shares of the stock at 85—it had been bought at 82. He received 90 for it.

HEAVY TRANSFERS TO CHICAGO.

As the result of Western demands for money for certain purposes there was transferred to Chicago from this city yesterday $1,300,000 to $1,500,000 in cash. Of this amount $500,000 was transferred by the United States Sub-Treasury, while the bankers sent between $800,000 and $1,000,000 more. The money is to be used for payments maturing March 1 on real estate transactions in several Western States.

These transactions are understood to be part of the speculation in lands which has been going on in Iowa and other Western States for six months or more.

BANK'S AFFAIRS WOUND UP.

Final Dividend to Franklin National Stockholders Ordered.

An order was issued by United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday directing Charles R. Shaw, the receiver of the Franklin National Bank, to pay the stockholders a final dividend of $3 per share. This, in addition to the dividend of $28 per share, ordered in May, 1901, gives the stockholders a total of $31 per share. According to the report of the receiver, all of the claims against the Franklin National have been paid. The court also instructed the receiver to pay himself out of the moneys in his possession the sum of $3,000 for his services as receiver and $3,000 to his counsel.

Judge Lacombe also made provision for the care and custody of the contents of several safe deposit boxes, which remained in the vaults at the time the receiver was appointed. The court directs that after the payment of the dividend and other fees the sum remaining in the receiver's possession shall be paid to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, who shall deposit the contents of the safe deposit boxes with the reputable safe deposit company, together with such books of the bank as the receiver considers important and worth keeping for a period of six years. The other books and papers are ordered destroyed. After the disbursements are made as directed by the court, the receiver will be finally discharged.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M.

No Cards of Admission Necessary.

SOLOIST:

MR. GEORGE A. FLEMING, Baritone.

Mr. George A. Fleming, Baritone—The excerpt from Faust, "Dio Possente," is frequently omitted from the opera' and has been the cause of more failures and likewise successes than any other song of modern times, and is, therefore, a crucial test for the artist and an ideal achievement of the ambitious student.

Scotch music never palls upon one's taste, as its quaint characteristics, pathos, sweetness and charm are ever inspiring, of which Loch Lomond is a fine example.

Gounod's "Armorer's Song" is a robust melody, with its swing, marked rhythm and suggestiveness of the sturdy scion of the anvil, and cannot be repeated too often.

Accompaniments will be played by both the Pianola and the Orchestrelle.

PROGRAM.

Les Dragons de Villars Overture.....Maillart
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Nocturne.....Bohm
(b) Auf dem Berge.....Grieg
PIANOLA.
Dio Possente (Faust).....Gounod
MR. FLEMING.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Serenade (The Country Wedding).....Goldmark
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Masurka.....Dreyschock
(b) Coronation March.....Meyerbeer
PIANOLA.
(a) Loch Lomond.....Old Scotch
(b) Armorer's Song.....Gounod
MR. FLEMING.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue.

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AUTHOR OF "Jerome, a Poor Man," &c.

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"Mr. Willey has artistic ability of unusual strength and sweetness, as well as the happy faculty of depicting vividly scenes and incidents in such a charming manner as to carry his reader's interest with him to the very close of this really charming romance. 'Soltaire' is a work of distinct merit and will have a large and continuous sale."—Journal.

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Street who is $1,500 richer as a result of the advance than he had expected to be. This man last week put in a standing order to sell 300 shares of the stock at 85—it had been bought at 82. He received 90 for it.

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ONE DOLLAR

Per Week Opens an Account.

DRESSER, highly finished Golden oak; large French bevel plate mirror; pattern shape, top drawers, cast brass handles and grip neck casters; actual value, $10; our price... 6.25

OAK CHIFFONIERS, finely polished, five deep drawers, brass handles; actual value $8; special ... 3.75

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Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock.

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The only system that reduces fat permanently improving health at the same time.
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DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1803 The Mark of Quality

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ORANGEVILLE, Ontario, Feb. 24.—Fire early to-day destroyed an entire business block in the main business street, including the Gordon Hotel. Loss, $40,000; insurance, about $

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

PROGRESS

PROGRESS is the law of life. When things animate cease to grow to betterment, decay begins. The store which stands still is dead. The good store of yesterday is commonplace today and out-of-date tomorrow. Eternal effort is the price of progress. To do better today the thing done well yesterday; to serve better today the public which we served well yesterday, is the day-by-day labor that makes this

WANAMAKER'S

The Best Automobiles

IN one particular, at least, our experience with automobiles should be helpful to you.

Like you, we took up the subject without prejudice. We simply wanted the best automobiles we could get. That is, the best machines that maintained a fair proportion between efficiency and expense—the sort you want, unless you are an automobile "fancier."

We went into things exhaustively, painstakingly, slowly, and the machines we finally picked out we *knew* were the best all-around automobiles obtainable in their classes:

The Searchmont Tonneau, $2,500
The Rambler Runabout, at $750

In fact, they outclass other machines in their price-group by a large margin. You'll doubtless want to hear more about them—we'll be very glad to tell you all we know.

Not too soon to think about the automobile you're going to get—if you want your full year's enjoyment out of it. It may be hard to fill your order promptly, later.

Annex Store, 56 East Ninth Street.

New Fancy Shirts For Men

A HANDSOME new line of Men's Percale Shirts has just been opened. They seem to represent perfection in shirt-making. The fabrics are fine, the designs are neat and refined, in stripes and figures on white grounds.

The shirts are cut in the best possible manner, and the finish and laundering are the finest we have ever seen. All have detached cuffs.

Price, $1.50 each. Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Handkerchiefs

A Third Under-Price

WE helped a manufacturer adjust his stock of handkerchiefs the other day. We took two thousand dozens of pure linen, plain hemstitched handkerchiefs; he took a third from his price.

Hence, we price them today at

48c for Six

—for the same kind that you would ordinarily buy at 75c the half-dozen.

They'll doubtless be snapped up by men who know a good thing when they meet it. Basement.

Winding Up the February SHOE SALE

COMFORTABLE service and a proper fit go with our bargain shoes as well as our regular shoes. The Basement Shoe Store has ample space to seat everybody; and the same care is taken to give your foot right shoes as if you were paying full prices.

Some of the best offerings of the sale come forward today:

Women's Shoes at $1.90

A thousand pairs of a specially well-made $2.50 line. Kid, calf and patent leather, with *welted soles*. These have been advertised as "one-profit shoes 'from maker to wearer.'" You can try them, now, at a quarter off the price the maker thought low.

Women's Shoes at $2.40

High-class shoes, with the style-attributes, only found in the product of first-class shops. Box calf, kid and enamel leather in various weights and shapes. Worth $3.50 and $4.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

3,000 pairs of medium weight calf lace; welted soles; new straight-form lasts; shoes intended to sell at $3 and worth it.

Men's Shoes at $2.40

Box calf, kid and velour calf. Uppers are of good brands of genuine calf and kidskin. Soles are cut from oak-tanned leather, and are welted and stitched on the Goodyear machine; shoes of their goodness are cheap at $3.50. Basement.

LACE CURTAINS

Reduced a Fourth to a Third

THE impending Spring house-cleaning is apt to disclose shortcomings where you did not expect them. Perhaps your lace curtains will look dingy beyond hope of restoration by washing.

Here's your chance to replace what can't be rejuvenated—Lace Curtains, fresh and new, in handsome designs of this Winter's crop, at reductions of *a quarter to a third* from former prices:

Renaissance Lace
Were $7, $8, $12.50, $18. $22.50 pair.
Now $4, $6, $9. $12.50, $15.

Arabian Lace
Were $9.50, $10. $10.50, $12, $18.50, $22.50 pair.
Now $6.75, $6.85, $7. $8, $12.50, $15.50.

Brussels Lace
Were $23, $27.50, $34.50, $45 pair.
Now $20, $22.50, $26. $34. Third floor.

Parlor Furniture at Half Price

The Most Remarkable Offering
Of Our Greatest February Sale

THE end of the Sale is almost here. Its success is already won, no matter how little we may sell during the balance of the week. But instead of resting on the success already gained, we are spurred to our greatest effort to establish a record never equaled and scarcely hoped for in any February of the past.

We intend to make the last four days of the February Furniture Sale just as interesting as the first four days. Throughout the month we have maintained splendid assortments in this great sale. We have endeavored to give almost as fine a selection and as good a range of price reductions during the later days as when the sale opened. We have done this notwithstanding the fact that this has been the most successful February Furniture Sale we have ever had. The greatest value of the sale and one of the items of greatest interest is presented today—when we offer every Parlor Suite on the furniture floor

At Just HALF PRICE

All of the suites were purchased for the Winter season and the coming Spring, and are new, fresh, up-to-date goods. They are sold just as they are on the floor and we believe every suite is in perfect order.

They will be sold not subject to exchange or return. We make this a special ruling because of the unusual price at which the goods will be sold, and the fact that there is but one suite of a kind.

A word of the prices:

At $8, from $16—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $20, from $40—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, velour cover.
At $21, from $42—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, velour cover.
At $23.50, from $45—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $25, from $50—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $24, from $48—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $23.50, from $47—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $27.50, from $55—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, embossed velour cover.
At $30, from $58—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $30, from $60—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $30, from $60—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $30, from $60—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, velour cover.
At $35, from $70—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $37.50, from $75—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, velour cover.
At $37.50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $42.50, from $85—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $45, from $90—Three-piece Suite; mahogany veneered, damask cover.
At $47.50, from $95—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $50, from $100—Three-piece Suite; inlaid frames, damask cover.
At $55, from $110—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.
At $62.50, from $125—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $75, from $150—Three-piece Suite; Louis XIV. gold frames, silk damask cover.
At $72.50, from $145—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $75, from $150—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $87.50, from $175—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, embossed velour cover.
At $90, from $180—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, satin damask cover.
At $92.50, from $185—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, damask cover.
At $100, from $200—Three-piece Suite; Louis XV. rococo frames in bleached walnut; richly carved and moulded, muslin cover.
At $125, from $250—Three-piece Suite; gold frames, satin damask cover.
At $130, from $260—Three-piece Suite; Louis XV. gold frames, tapestry cover.
At $137.50, from $275—Louis XV. three-piece Suite; bleached walnut frames, richly carved and moulded, tapestry cover.
At $175, from $350—Three-piece Suite; Louis XV. rococo frames in gold, tapestry cover.
At $175, from $350—Three-piece Suite; Louis XV. rococo frames in gold, silk damask cover.
At $200, from $400—Louis XV. gold Cluster or Center Seat, four Arm Chairs and Pedestals; dull-finished gold, silk damask cover.
At $212.50, from $425—Three-piece Suite; Louis XV. frames in gold, satin damask cover.

Fourth floor.

The NOTION SALE

"SEE a pin, pick it up"—don't despise the small economies. But, after all, the economies offered by this Sale of Small Wares are by no means small. And when you consider how many of the little things you will use during the Spring dressmaking days, it is well worth while securing them now.

There is no quality risk—every item is good and worthy:

Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, 5½ line, 10-yd. piece, 12c. or $1.35 a dozen pieces.
Silk Prussian Binding, 12c for a 6-yard piece or $1.35 a dozen pieces.
Pin-top Lisle Hose Supporters, 5c pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, black and white, Nos. 0 to 4; card of two dozen, 2c; 12c a gross; $1.00 a great gross.
Snap-fasteners, black and white, large and small; 5c a dozen, 50c a gross.
Black Skirt Braid, 3-yard roll, 5c; 50c doz. rolls.
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c; 55c dozen pieces.
Black Skirt Braid, 8-yard piece, 8c; 90c dozen pieces.
Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yard piece, 15c; $1.75 dozen pieces.
Linen-finish Thread, black, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yard spools, fine; 50c dozen spools.
Black Sewing Silk, factory ends, 1-ounce spool, 15c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, 3c; 33c dozen spools.
Basting Cotton, 1200-yard spools, 8c; 80c dozen spools.
Pattern Tracers, single, 4c; double, 7c.
Dressmakers' Pins, Nos. 4 and 5, half-pound box, 18c.
American Pins, F 3½, 3c paper; 33c dozen papers.
Wanamaker Pin Sheets, 250 English pins of assorted sizes, 5c sheet; 55c dozen sheets.
English Pin Sheets, 360 pins of assorted sizes, 5c sheet; 55c dozen sheets.
Steel Pins, 1c paper; 10c dozen papers.
Pin Books, containing 360 black and white English pins of assorted sizes, 5c.
Pin Books, containing 840 black and white best quality American pins of assorted sizes, 5c.
Mourning Pins, solid heads, assorted sizes in a box, 4c.
Lace Pins, white or turquoise, card of one dozen, 5c.
Steel Safety Pins, one dozen on a card, 3c; 30c dozen cards.
Safety Pin Books, containing 3 dozen assorted safety pins, 5c.
Stockinet Dress Shields, in four sizes, at 5c a pair.
Best six-cord 200-yard Spool Cotton, 4c a spool; or 40c a dozen spools.
Silk Serge Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 45c.
Steel Pins, solid heads, assorted sizes in a box, 7c.
Fancy Cases, containing 3 papers of needles, pins, hair-pins, shawl-pins, hooks-and-eyes and assorted darners, 5c.
Fancy Cases, containing 4 papers of needles, black-and-white pins, shawl-pins, hair-pins, hooks-and-eyes and assorted darners, 9c.
Fancy Cabinets, containing 200 straight and crimped hair-pins; heavy and invisible; in assorted sizes, 15c.
Fancy Cabinets, containing 400 straight and crimped hair-pins; heavy and invisible; in assorted sizes, 25c.
Fancy Hat Pins, 15c.
Hair Pins, straight or crimped, 144 in a bundle, 5c.
Heavy Hair Pins, straight and crimped, 250 in a bundle, 10c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, 10c a dozen.
Darning Needles, card of assorted sizes, 2c.
Darning Worsted, assorted colors, 1c card; 10c dozen cards.
Darning Cotton, black or white, 5c dozen cards.
Darning Cotton, 1c a ball.
Knitting Cotton, white, 5c a ball.
Crochet Knitting Silk, assorted colors, 5c a ball.
Mercerized Crochet Cotton, assorted colors, 5c a ball.
White Cotton Tape, assorted widths in a bundle of 10 pieces, with a skein of darning wool, 5c a bundle; 55c a dozen bundles.
White Tape, small roll, 1c; 10c dozen rolls.
White Tape, 24-yard roll, 5c.
Superfine Twill Tape, white, ¼ and ⅜ in. wide, 10-yard roll, 5c; 55c dozen rolls.
White Cotton Trimming Braid, 24-yard piece, 1c; 75c dozen pieces.
White Cotton Braid, 9-yard piece, 5c; 50c dozen pieces.
Safety Pins, three sizes, assorted, on a card, 1c a card.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 yard and 1¼ yards long, 1c a dozen.
Cotton Featherstitch Braid, 6-yard piece, 5c; 35c dozen pieces.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 yard and 1¼ yards long, 5c a dozen.
Cotton Corset Laces, round, 2½ yards long, 5c a dozen.
Mercerized Cotton Corset Laces, fancy colors, 5 yards long, 7c.
Shoe Buttons, 3 dozen on a card, with needle and thread, 3c a card.
Threaded Needles for sewing shoe buttons, 10 in a bunch, 4c.
Iron Holders, 7c each.
Laundry Wax, 5c a dozen.
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of one dozen, 5c.
Curling Irons, 5c.
Collar Buttons, one dozen on a card, 3c.
Stocking-Knee Protectors, 12c pair.
Stocking Feet, 5c pair; 55c dozen pairs.
Sateen Sleeve Protectors, 15c pair.
Stocking Darners, with handle, 2c each.
Strawberry Emeries, 3c each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c and 5c each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, with wool filling, 10c and 15c each.
Collar Foundations, straight and pointed, 3c and 15c card.
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, with pin top, assorted colors, 15c pair.
Fancy Colored Silk Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, with pin top, 25c a pair.
Silk Frilled Elastic Hook-On Hose Supporters, in assorted colors, with satin pad, 25c a pair.
Frilled Elastic Belt-Hose Supporters, with satin pad, 25c a pair.
Fancy Colored Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, 5c.
Silk Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 15c.
Silk Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 15c.

The Sale occupies special counters in the Basement Under-Price Store.

A Notable Sale of Silk Remnants

THE February Silk Sale had an astonishing effect on the accumulations of Silk Remnants. Under the enormous selling, they mounted up in a hitherto unapproached fashion.

These we have grouped with a lot of short pieces from our regular stock; so that we offer today

The Largest Collection of Silk Remnants in Our History

Every conceivable sort of silk is represented—of every kind, quality, color and pattern. Enumeration is useless to attempt—but whatever your needs, you'll find them met here. Roughly speaking, there are

Black Silks *Colored Silks* *Evening Silks*
Printed Silks *Velvets*

All in usable lengths, from the short piece, for trimmings, to 16-yard lengths for whole dresses. The sale remnants are so sharply reduced from the original low sale prices, that they are now marked at half their value; the remnants from regular stock are cut squarely in two. So it is a

HALF PRICE SALE

of thousands of most attractive pieces of silk—just when your Spring dressmaking is beginning.

Spacious tables in the Under-Price Store, Basement, hold the collection.

Children's Wash Dresses

THESE pretty, crisp little Wash Dresses are spring-like to a degree—picture your little ones in them and you can't resist buying a dress or two on the spot. The collection is remarkably complete; and prices are moderate. A few indications:

50c and $1—Gingham Dresses with yokes, bretelles over shoulders, hemstitched ruffle, neck and sleeves; wide skirts with plain hem; or princess waist with embroidery insertion and lawn ruffle; hemstitched or box plaits; trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 months to 5 years.

$1.50 to $5—Dresses of lawn, chambray, silk gingham, linen and century cloth; in Russian blouse, Mother Hubbard, guimpe and princess styles. Sizes 1 to 5 years.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

New Conceits in Women's Neckwear

SOME delightfully attractive bits of finery for Women's Neck-dress are shown in a Broadway window today—examples of what the new stock of hand-made neckwear looks like.

You'll be charmed with the fine stitching and embroidery, the various shapes and effects that clever designers have worked out.

There are single collars and matching sets of collar and cuffs, of lawn and canvas cloth, embroidered in white, colors and black. French knots are everywhere—a most attractive feature.

The collection has been chosen with rare judgment, and contains the finishing touch for many a new Spring gown. A few price-details:

Embroidered Top Collars, with single and double turnovers in new shapes and outlines, stitching and edging in white, black and colors. 75c to $2.95 each.
Collar-and-Cuff Sets of embroidered lawn, in all-white, blue-and-white, black-and-white. $1 to $2.50 set.
Stock Collars of soft white lawn, with embroidered turnovers, bows, long ends or jabots attached, in white-and-black, blue-and-white, pink-and-white and all white. $1.75 to $3.75 each.
Top Collars of embroidered canvas cloth, in white, green and blue grounds; embroidered and stitched in white and black. $1.25 to $2 each.
Collar-and-Cuff Sets of embroidered canvas cloth, white, green and blue grounds; embroidered and stitched in white or black. $2 and $2.25 set.
Stocks of canvas cloth, with embroidered turnover collars and bows or long ends attached; white, green and blue grounds; embroidered and stitched in white or black. $2.25 to $3 each.

Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Sagging Prices

SOFT weather, softening prices, on these varied lots of Boys' Winter Clothing. But the weather will undoubtedly harden—these prices won't. They'll last till these offerings—just the sort that are fine to piece out the Winter with—are gone:

At $5—Three-piece Norfolk Jacket and Double-breasted Suits, in a round-up of excellent styles; all sizes from 3 to 15 years included; formerly $7 to $10.
At $4—Winter Overcoats, in various fancy and plain materials; all sizes included, from 4½ to 7 years. Former prices $6.50 to $8.50.
At 25c—Flannel Blouses and Waists; well made, handsome styles; sizes 7 to 14 years. Reduced from 50c and 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

40c Colored LINEN SUITINGS At 25c a Yard

THIS is a strange lot of goods to offer at a bargain. The available supplies, at full prices, are going to run short long before the demand is supplied. But a large operator in wash goods was overstocked in many lines, and this choice lot was included in a general offering to reduce his stock. We took it in a jiffy, and so will you, when you see the suitings.

They are *all-linen*, of an excellent quality, in three shades of cadet blue, navy blue, gray, reseda, cardinal and natural linen color. 36 inches wide. Sold regularly at 40c; now at 25c a yard.

Rotunda.

Fine Watches Under-Price

An Opportunity Worth Grasping.

WATCH-BARGAINS don't grow on bushes—are not to be had for the asking. So, when they come, by virtue of foresight and careful planning on our part, they're worth being promptly snapped up.

That's the case today, when watch-movements are commanding stiff prices that would make such concessions as these impossible, if we had bought now. Waltham and Elgin movements, guaranteed as time-keepers both by the manufacturers and ourselves. Summary:

Men's 14k. Gold Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $19.75 to $25.
Men's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $12.50 to $18.25.
Men's 25-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $8.50 to $14.
Men's Silver Open-face Watches, 15-jewel Swiss movements, $5.50.
Women's Silver Open-face Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $5.50 and $6.50.
Boys' 20-year Gold-filled Elgin movements, $12.50 and $15.
Boys' 25-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $11.50 and $12.50.
Boys' Silver Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $7.50 and $8.50.
Women's 14k. Gold and Enamel Chatelaine Watches, fine Swiss movements, $18 to $24.
Women's 14k. Gold Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $15 to $25.
Women's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, 15-jewel Elgin movements, $12.75 and $13.50.
Women's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham movements, $12.50 and $13.50.
Women's Silver Open-face Watches, 15-jewel Swiss movements, $3 and $4.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Lillian Corsets de Luxe

THE utmost corset luxury is expressed in these new Lillian models from Paris, elegant, graceful, artistic in their faultless lines; and made from the richest and most exquisite materials. The new patterns among the broches—delicate stripes and brocade figures—are particularly attractive.

These Lillians are designed for us by the foremost of Paris corsetiers, and express in every detail the last word in modern corset-making. They are intended primarily for such women as are accustomed to, and demand the *best*.

Some favorite models:

At $3.50—Of fancy jean in stripes; for slender figures, in medium bust, short full hips.
At $3.50—Of batiste; low bust, medium short hips, flat over abdomen, trimmed with ribbon and lace.
At $10—Of coutil; low bust, very long tailored hips, with front and hip gussets attached, very flat abdomen, lace trimmed. Also in colored brocade silk.
At $12.50—Of coutil; low bust, with this over hips and abdomen, which is very flat; lace-trimmed.
At $20—Of coutil; low bust, blue sides, very long over hips and abdomen, with front gusset attached.
Fancy Ribbon Bows, some hand-embroidered, for front of corsets, $1 to $3.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Hosiery

New Styles from France.

THE first arrivals of the new Fancy Stockings from abroad have just come to hand. Thirty quite handsome styles are shown today in various color combinations. All are of silk, with attractively embroidered designs, or lace-work insertion.

These hints of them:

At $3.75 a pair—Twelve styles, thirty-four color combinations of black, pure silk; embroidery and vertical striped fronts.
At $5 a pair—Twelve styles, nineteen color combinations; black grounds with unusual fancies; allover embroidery, openwork effects, embroidered or self-lace insertions. White, with allover black embroidery, pretty designs, and of course all new.
At $6.50 a pair—Black or white silk, in allover embroidery. Black silk, openwork ankle; black silk embroidered, and with open lace insertion in a flower effect.
At $12 a pair—Handsomely hand-embroidered black silk Stockings, in beautiful color combinations.

Broadway.

Girls' Spring COATS

Styles You'll Be Charmed With.

MANY of the styles for the coming season are already on show—and not a bit too early.

For the Winter coat gets burdensome on many a clear, warm February day; and it's not only safe, but judicious, to make the change to a lighter weight.

Here are some of the prettiest and most practical Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years, that you'll be apt to find this Spring:

At $6—Double-breasted Box Reefers of navy blue and red cheviot serge and tan covert cloth.
At $7.50—Collarless Reefers of tan covert cloth, with trimming of stitched satin and straps of cloth.
At $8.50—Collarless Reefers of navy blue and red cheviot; yoke and cuffs of cloth and braid.
At $10—Reefers of fine covert cloth; triple cape, well tailored.
Others, too, running up to $35. Second floor, Ninth street.

Language-Phone Satisfaction

French, German, Spanish

LETTER after letter (yes, hundreds of them) has been received, stating that *Dr. Rosenthal's* "Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry" combined with the Language-Phone has given complete satisfaction. This method of learning a language is today recognized as the easiest, quickest and most economical.

Here is a convincing letter:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 126,
MESSROLE AVENUE, NEAR MANHATTAN AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, April 8, 1902.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES,
12-21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in commending your method of teaching language, using the phonograph as an efficient aid.

I was sceptical at first as to the amount of ground covered by the phonograph records being sufficient. They do indeed give a surprising amount. The association is very exact. It makes the words uttered live in the memory. I wish you the increasing success your method deserves.

Yours, very truly,
FREDERICK L. LUQUEER.

If you desire, without the slightest inconvenience, to learn French, German or Spanish, visit our Book Department and hear The *Dr. Rosenthal* Language-Phone Method demonstrated.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SURVIVED MT. PELEE'S FIRE

Sibarace, Who Was Dug from Prison Building, Arrives Here.

Tells of His Awful Sufferings in His Dungeon Inferno During the Destruction of St. Pierre.

Joseph Sibarace, said to be the only survivor of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, Martinique, who were in that city when the terrible eruption of Mont Pelée occurred, arrived here yesterday, ragged and scarred, in the steerage of the steamship Fontabelle. He was in a dungeon of the St. Pierre Prison at the time of the catastrophe.

When seen on board the vessel before the representatives of Barnum & Bailey's Circus could provide him with better and warmer clothing he presented a pitiable spectacle. He had on a rather ancient straw hat, was barefooted, wore a suit of clothes of the thinnest texture, and a threadbare and ragged overcoat. The bare feet were scarred with frightful marks of the experience he had undergone, while those parts of his body that were visible were burned in numerous places, the white scars on the black skin giving him an uncanny appearance. He is about twenty-seven years of age.

In his peculiar West Indian French the man, talking through an interpreter, tried to tell his story.

"It was just a month before the explosion," he said, "that I was imprisoned. I am a carpenter and had been working in St. Pierre. One day I got into a quarrel with a man over something—I have forgotten what—and the end of it was that in the fracas I stabbed him and was arrested. At first I was put to work on the roads with the other convicts. I continued to do my time in that manner until about four days before the eruption, when I got into a fight with one of the convicts and beat him over the head. For beating that fellow I was placed in the second tier of the dungeons, and that is why I am here to tell the story of that awful thing that took place four days later.

"When Pelée exploded I thought it was thunder, but when the noise grew louder and louder I heard the terrible shrieks and cries from the people above, all of whom I afterward found out had been killed by the hot mud and ashes from the mountain. I knew something awful was happening. Very soon the dungeons commenced to get hot and the straw in my cell caught fire from the mud and cinders that got in from above. I stamped the fire out with my bare feet time and time again, and that is why they are so awfully scarred. Then the hot ashes and cinders kept falling through, burning my bare shoulders and arms and face, and for hours—I thought it was months—the awful agony kept up.

"At last, after what seemed an age, the ashes and cinders stopped falling. I tried to get out of the place, but the passageways were all clogged with ashes and debris, and I had to go back to my hot cell. All this time the burns were paining me almost to death. So hot was the little dungeon and so frightful was the torture I was undergoing that it was almost as bad as I imagine hell must be.

"After a long time, although I was almost dead with hunger and thirst, not to mention my suffering from the burns all over my body, I heard knocking above me and then, as I kept getting the knocking louder and louder, I knew that somebody was trying to get me out. At last a little light came through the hole that was being opened up, and I saw the good face of Brother Marie looking at me. He had four soldiers with him, and they helped him to get me out into the daylight. Then I saw the awful sight. St. Pierre was gone, dead people were lying all around, and from Mont Pelée smoke and ashes were pouring out. The sight drove me mad, and the next thing I knew I was in the hospital at Fort de France. Then I caught the yellow fever and lost my mind again.

"When I recovered from that I asked for a lawyer. I thought that I would have to be put back in the dungeon. The lawyer told me that I had suffered enough and was free again. This is all I know."

He was taken to Ellis Island to be passed by the immigration authorities before being allowed to land and take his place among the freaks of Barnum & Bailey's Circus.

Married After Fifty Years.

Charles Jaeger and Elsie Lagoute, each more than sixty years old, were married at 261 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. H. Meyer, pastor of the Forty-sixth Street Lutheran Church, at noon yesterday. The couple were sweethearts in France fifty years ago, and each had been married before. Their affection was revived on a recent visit of Mr. Jaeger to Paris.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Southwest storm is developing real strength and is central tonight over extreme Western Texas. Snows have continued in the Central Rocky Mountain region and extended into the west portion of the Middle Slope and from the Texas Pan-Handle westward into Northern Arizona. Rain has also begun in the west portion of Eastern Texas. There was no other precipitation of consequence except local rains on the North Pacific Coast and light snows in the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. Temperatures have fallen in the Ohio Valley and the extreme Southwest, and have changed but little elsewhere. They do not differ greatly from the seasonal average. The Southwest storm will move northeastward, causing rains and snows to-morrow in the Middle Slope and Lower Missouri Valley, snow in Eastern Colorado, and rains in the Gulf States and Tennessee. There will be rain Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, extending by night into the Middle Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the lower lake and southern upper lake region. The weather will be fair Thursday west of the Mississippi River. No temperature changes of consequence are as yet indicated for the next two days.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light west to south; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and mostly northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh east, probably brisk on west coast, and on Lake Michigan variable, becoming northeast and east-ing. Steamships departing to-morrow for Mexican ports will have light to fresh west to north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair Wednesday; light west winds; Thursday increasing cloudiness.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, fair Wednesday; Thursday cloudy, with rain by afternoon or night; light north to northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rain or snow in north and rain in south portion by afternoon or night; light north to northeast winds.

Virginia, North and South Carolina, fair Wednesday; Thursday rain; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Western New York, fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in west portion; fresh west to north winds.

Eastern New York, fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rain or snow at night; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Wednesday; Thursday snow; fresh northwest to northeast winds.

Michigan, fair Wednesday; snow at night or Thursday in south portion; fair in north; variable winds.

North and South Dakota, fair Wednesday and Thursday.

West Virginia, fair Wednesday; Thursday snow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds northeast to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1902.	1901.	1903.
6 A. M.	31	32	32
9 A. M.	31	32	32
12 M.	34	35	35
3 P. M.	39	41	40
6 P. M.	41	38	40
9 P. M.	40	36	38
12 P. M.	40	36	38

Mean temperature yesterday was 36 degrees, which is 6 degrees above the average and 1 degree above the Weather Bureau's reading, and 2 degrees above the mean for the same date last year.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Twenty-Three Years.	32
Twenty-Five Years.	32½
Corresponding date 1902	31
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The barometer registered 29 inches at 6 A. M. and 30 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday. The mean temperature was 29.95 inches at 6:00 A. M. and the mean temperature 32 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent at 6 A. M. and 57 per cent at 6 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY ORDER DENIED.

Court Says All the Creditors Must Join in the Application.

Application was made to Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday to take the affairs of the Charles A. Woolsey Paint and Color Works out of the hands of Henry W. Bishop, receiver, and have the company adjudged bankrupt. The company's affairs became involved through the long illness of its President, Robert Simpson, who died about three months ago. At that time the assets were $71,000 and the liabilities $80,000. Only $28,400 of the debts were represented by the applicants.

The Vice Chancellor said that if a forced sale were made the assets would not bring more than 25 per cent of their value. He declined to make the order asked for unless all the creditors joined in the aplication. He adjourned the hearing for fifteen days, in order that unanimous action may be secured, if possible.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO.—Another judgment was entered yesterday against Samuel D. Davis and Charles B. Van Nostrand, who composed the late firm of Samuel D. Davis & Co., bankers and brokers at 36 Wall Street, for $59,648 in favor of Thomas Hiller for balance due on two notes of the firm, dated July 3, 1896, for $20,000, and Jan. 4, 1897, for $40,000, payable six months after date to the order of Thomas Hiller, which were secured by various stocks and bonds as collateral.

TRANSCENDENT LIGHT COMPANY.—The Transcendent Light Company of 225 Fourth Avenue is in financial difficulties, and a meeting of creditors has been held at the office of Weschler & Burstein, at 309 Broadway. The statement presented showed liabilities $18,000, nominal assets $15,000, and actual assets $5,000. There is also a contingent liability of $18,000 in the shape of a suit for damages against the company. An offer of 25 cents was made and a committee of creditors, composed of William Vogel of Vogel & Brothers, Brooklyn, and representatives of the Newark Nickel Plating Company and the Baltimore Enamel Company, was appointed to consider the offer. Weschler & Burstein said that the trouble was caused by overproduction and too large expenses. The company was incorporated in December, 1900, and it is said about $25,000 was invested in the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID LEICHTMAN.—David Leichtman, a furrier of 265 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,095 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894.

JOHN TIEDEMANN, JR.—John Tiedemann, Jr., of 967 Second Avenue, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,066 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 to 1897, and the largest creditor is John Tiedemann, $5,000 for money loaned.

GUSTAVE A. JAHN & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted the application of Gustave A. Jahn & Co., wholesale dealers in rice, molasses, sugar, &c., at 98 Wall Street, to discontinue the bankruptcy proceedings brought by some of the creditors on Jan. 14 last. The offer of settlement was at 40 cents on the dollar.

HENRY L. BOUGHTON.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry L. Boughton, interior decorator, of 431 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of P. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 25 Broad Street. Sixty-five claims were filed, and Samuel Tobias was elected Trustee. The liabilities are $45,275 and nominal assets $18,436.

JOSEPH GREEN.—Joseph Green, a salesman, of 243 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $5,865 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898 when he was in the jewelry business at 428 Sixth Avenue, and he made an assignment on Dec. 27, 1898. The largest creditor is Sol Lindenborn of 14 Maiden Lane, $3,225.

MRS. BELLE G. BEVERIDGE.—Mrs. Belle G. Beveridge, a real estate operator, of 316 West Ninety-fourth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday, obtained an order yesterday from Judge Adams of the United States District Court restraining any further proceedings by Irving H. Tifft, who was appointed receiver of her property in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court on Feb. 17, 1901, but never received a discharge. She has said he could not pay the necessary referee's fees and the case lapsed. Since the first petition he has contracted debts to the amount of $1,055, of which $126 was for goods bought by him in January and February, 1903. The largest creditor is the Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, $5,200.

SAMUEL A. SCRIBNER.—Samuel A. Scribner, a theatrical manager, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $35,350 and no assets. Most of the liabilities were contracted from 1901 to 1896 as a partner in the Scribner & Smith Circus, which was dissolved in 1897. There are eleven creditors, as follows: Lane Brothers of Brooklyn, $25,000 for wagons, animals, horses, tents, and money advanced; Erie Show Printing Company, $7,000 for printing; Donaldson Printing Company of Cincinnati, $500; Enquirer Job Printing Company, Cincinnati, $700; R. H. Johnston of Detroit, $810 for money loaned; Donald Burns, $500 for a pair of leopards; Foy & Clark, $200 salary as actors; John Burthe, Washington, Penn., $150 for repairs to wagons; B. Hart, Washington, Penn., $150 for hay; Frank Kennedy, $150 on a note, and M. F. Gale, Greenpoint, $100 for circus lights.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

ST. ANNE LEAGUE.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed J. Lewis Strahan receiver of the business carried on under the style of the St. Anne League, at 54 West Twenty-third Street, for the treatment of the morphine habit, in a suit brought by Frederick C. Yoppke against Robert G. Contrell, his partner, for a dissolution of the copartnership which was formed between them on Oct. 1, 1901. Mr. Yoppke said that the assets are about $300, while Mr. Contrell claims the assets are $3,000. Mr. Yoppke invested $3,000 in the business.

SUNLIGHT LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Sunlight Laundry of 2,200 Broadway, a partnership composed of Gustave P. Schurr, Adam Krebs, Anna C. Pollok, and Edith M. McIntyre, in a suit brought by Messrs. Schurr and Krebs against the two ladies for a dissolution of the partnership. Mrs. Pollok formerly carried on the business, and took in Mr. Schurr, who had been an employee, as a partner some months ago. Mr. Krebs, who also became a partner, contributed $700 cash capital.

WALD & HOCHBERG.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for a receiver for the firm of Wald & Hochberg, who kept a restaurant at 31 Second Avenue, in a suit brought by Barney Hochberg against Samuel Wald for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on Feb. 3, and on Feb. 14 Mr. Wald sold the business to Rosie Aufang for $300, subject to a mortgage of $300, without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hochberg. Justice Bischoff decides that the sale is void as against Mr. Hochberg.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Bernard—H. C. Green	$34
ALFORD, William S.—P. Brady and another	82
ARNOLD, Reginald H.—J. F. Hekin	79
BUCHANAN, Henry C.—American Linseed Company	265
BARRETT, Dean R.—and Church of the Epiphany—A. M. Powell	21
BLUMBERG, Jacob—A. Albert	37
BROWN, James E.—J. Hahn and another	66
BLAKE, Robert J.—The Sheltering Arms	1,178
BURTON, Thomas—T. M. Stinson	150
CULLY, James S., and Kay S. Degraw—F. W. De Bois and another	464
COLT, Alexandrina S.—E. Kuhn	31
CARTERLINE, Edward R.—H. T. Fond	75
CLAIR, William E.—E. A. Koelsch	119
CRAIG, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	71
DAVIS, Samuel D., and Charles B. Van Nostrand—T. Hiller	59,648
DAVIDSON, Joseph—A. S. Cox and another	90
DES GARETS, Jacques, and Richard Van Kop-Hasse—A. Hanauer	5,426
ENDERLINE, George W.—W. S. Hall	76
EMMERICH, Otto—J. Joseph	70
FALLON, Patrick—J. Albert and another	85
FREITAG, Ernest A.—E. R. Freitag, costs	67
GRAY, Joseph H.—M. Solomon and another	124
HANLEY, William H.—A. McKenney	85
HILLY, Frank D., administrator—C. Morris	747
HAINES, Newis H.—Sherry & Popham Coal Company	89
HOFFMAN, Maxwell G., Colon	115
HERTZER, Maria A.—John Simmons Company	205
INTEMANN, Herman H.—J. Waldo and another	864
KRAUSHAAR, Charles, or Charles Northrop Kraushaar, costs	125
ERONHEIM, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	70
KALBFLEISCH, Edw. L. and Edw. L., Jr.—F. Rawolle, individually, and another	280
LUTZ, Anna—A. McDermott	34
LIVELY, Edma M.—S. T. Reed	236
MEYER, David S.—J. F. Egan	90
MUNKACSY, Arthur—R. B. Ellison and another	812
MONK, George—R. Smith	219
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. O. J. Simms	940
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. F. A. Simms	3,040
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Schefsky	216
MONK, George—R. Smith	219
McCAUGHEY, John J.—J. Jones	1,288
MORRILL, J. Lee, Executor—A. Moran	68,074
MILLER, William, George Merritt, Edw. L. Finch, George Wilcox, John I. Holly, and Helen Ackerman, executors—W. T. Gilbert, receiver	22,849
O'BRIEN, Stephen—United National Bank of New York City	428
PECKHAM, Grace A.—K. L. Schaefer	192
PAYNE, William A.—J. Tinney	98
PINCKNEY, William J.—M. Hartness	137
PINCKNEY, William J.—W. Kelley	148
PIERSON, Chas. G.—S. Scudder	228
POWERS, James—A. B. Hall, receiver	135
RYAN, Matthew M.—A. M. Powell	51
RECTOR, Alcom—H. L. Rennel	185
ROSENTHAL, Eliza, and Isaac Stromberg, and Louis Sumer—J. Simon	90
STREETON, John B.—G. W. Loft	252
STREMMELL, Mathilda E.—F. W. Bliss	42
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—J. Hidalgo	678
SIRE, Leander S.—Smith, Gray & Co.	229
SPEARS, Clarkson C.—S. Oppenheimer and another	221
TROJAN, Charles R. and Lena—J. Mayer	133
TUCKER, Ida M.—Fairbanks Company	704
VOELKE, George—C. Goldsticker, receiver	287
WOLDIN, William—M. F. Fleck	98
WRIGHT, David—Armour & Co.	123
WRIGHT, Louis B.—J. F. Fowler	275

Count de Montesquiou's Conferences.

Count Robert de Montesquiou will give the fourth of his conferences at Sherry's to-morow afternoon, the subject being "Le Nocturne." At Mrs. Osborn's playhouse on Sunday evening the Count will repeat "Versailles" before the Alliance Française, which society will tender him a reception afterward.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...5:48	Moon rises..5:27		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....6:05	Gov. Isl'd...6:30	H. Gate....8:24		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....6:31	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate....8:51		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camoens, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool	12:30 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.	
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 26.		
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Vigilancia, Cuba and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 27.		
Bratsberg, Leeward, Windward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Tuesday, at 8:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcel-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 126, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 114 and up to Feb. 128, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 46, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 128 and up to March 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma.

Transpacific mils are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 23; Shanghai, Jan. 27; Yokohama, Feb. 4, and Honolulu, Feb. 14, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. Feb. 21. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 25.

Bohemia, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 9.
El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 7.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Largo Bay, Lisbon, Feb. 8.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 18.
Nordkap, Cardiff, Feb. 5.
Oceanic II, Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Palatia, Naples, Feb. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Citta di Milano, Feb. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 12.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 11.
Roma, Gibraltar, Feb. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Feb. 15.
Patria, Lisbon, Feb. 19.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.
Segurance, Colon, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
La Savoie, Havre, Feb. 21.

Arrived.

SS Equitia, (Ital.,) Callero, Genoa Feb. 2 and Naples 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Kroonland, Doxrud, Antwerp Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:58 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Texas, Feb. 18, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Krause, Savanilla, &c., Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Orono, (Br.,) Oswald, Taku, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Aragon, Blake, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 21, with lumber to the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company.

SS Pathfinder, Parse, San Juan, P. R., Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M., 25th.

SS Lazenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Puerto Padre Feb. 14, and Matanzas 16th, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) McMillan, Santos, &c., Jan. 27, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Gill, Maceio Jan. 27 and Pernambuco Feb. 7, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS N. C. Holm, (Dan.,) Nielsen, Dantzig Jan. 13 and Shields 23d, with sugar to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Lord Lansdowne, (Br.,) English, Boston Feb. 22, in ballast to the United States Shipping Company.

SS Luise, (Ger.,) Holbek, Dunkirk Feb. 1, with chalk to the Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Manna, Barbados, &c., Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Banes, (Nor.,) Frosta, Puerto Plata, (San Domingo,) Feb. 19, to United Fruit Co. with fruit. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) Bjonness, St. Kitts, &c., Feb. 2, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Finmark, (Nor.,) Hansen, Havana Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 18, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:24 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bradhering, Kingston, Jam., &c., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Kerr & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:47 A. M. 25th.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 24, 9:30 P. M., north northwest, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS Oneida, for Philadelphia.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Passed out Quarantine at 1:16 A. M. 25th.
SS Kronprins Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Monte, for Galveston.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McGeanie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda yesterday.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at Port Natal Feb. 21.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Copt. Coull, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo Feb. 22.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohla, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Feb. 22.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Adria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaarschmidt, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Venice, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Capt. Grau, from Havana via New York for Barcelona, &c., arr. at Cadiz Feb. 19.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Feb. 21.

SS Kirkstall, (Br.,) Capt. Sears, from New York via Hamburg, arr. at Nieuwewaterweg Feb. 20.

SS Valetta, (Br.,) Capt. Macmoran, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, sld. from Genoa, for New York Feb. 21.

SS Heathford, (Br.,) Capt. Muller, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Singapore, Manila, &c., Feb. 22.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New York Feb. 21.

SS Corby Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Dash, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Feb. 22.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schau, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Shields for New York Feb. 22.

SS Queen Cristinia, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Zieten, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

Easy to Keep Well

If you take proper care of your stomach and take regularly every morning half a glass of

Hunyadi János

it will surely drive out

CONSTIPATION

and all the other unpleasantnesses that come from a sluggish liver. It will bring you health and keep you well.

Don't accept any substitute for the genuine Hunyadi János in bottle with blue label, red center, bearing trademark as above.

There is

no better evening newspaper for the home than The Mail and Express, which now sells at

ONE CENT.

Its fashion news and illustrations please the women, its stock tables and general financial news please the men. Thousands of the new readers who have formed The Mail and Express "habit" since the change of price have become convinced that so far as an evening paper is concerned

"One Cent Buys the Best."

Invest

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to-night and convince yourself of the fact.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH ST.

Concert To-Day (Wednesday) at 2:30 by THE FAMOUS KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA. — Auditorium, Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

A Page of Extraordinary Offerings For Wednesday.

Every one of the following offerings should prove a strong magnet—for every one is startlingly great. Never has the firm name of Simpson Crawford Co. headed a more tempting array or a mightier aggregation of specials. Never has the New York public had the opportunity to participate in such a congress of stirring values.

The merchandise comprehends almost every department in the house. If you are interested in securing goods of intrinsic merit, at the lowest prices ever quoted, you should read every item that follows:

Black Taffeta, 44c.

10,000 yards Imported Black Taffeta; 19 inches wide; a bright, lustrous and good quality; the lowest price ever quoted on this quality of goods, and should insure the greatest selling we have ever known; choose at, yard.....44
Rotunda.

98c. Pongee Silk, 75c.

Pongee Silks; 31 inches wide, a superior quality; well worth 98c. yard, at 75
Rotunda.

85c. Egyptian Crepe, 62½c.

All-Wool Egyptian Crepe, in prettiest shades of pink, light blue, nile, red, reseda, lavender, grays, tan, champagne, navy, cream; also white and black.

A soft and beautiful fabric, sold regularly at 85c. yard; for just one day at.....62½
First Floor.

29c. Cotton Dress Fabrics, 15c

30,000 Yards of Cotton Etamine; this is without doubt the very strongest offering made this season.

Some Union Linen, coarse weaves, were offered at a higher price by other houses, but this fine cloth, which is highly mercerized and in pretty, plain colors, also stripes, in light effects, surpasses any previous offering; worth 29c. yard, choose at.....15
First Floor.

50c. Linen Crash Suiting, 33c.

50 pieces All-Linen Crash Suitings; plain colors, of heavy-weight linen, suitable for suits or waists; a very popular fabric; the reduction is merely a trade designer; real value 50c. a yard, choose at.....33
First Floor.

Dress Linings.

To-morrow at this department we will offer at extraordinary values another few specials in Black Dress Linings.

A Nubian Fast Black Moire Percaline, 37 inches wide; value 15c. yard.. 10

Best quality soft finish Moire Percaline; yard wide.....17

Fast Black Mercerized Sateen, suitable either as a lining or for drop skirts; 35 inches wide; yard.....12½
First Floor.

In the Millinery Store.

25 dozen Trimmed Black Turbans, very jaunty; value $4.00; on Second Floor; choose at, each.....2.25

50 dozen Black Crinoline and Chiffon Combinations, in Turbans, Toques and Round Hats; very appropriate for immediate wear; value $2.75; First Floor, each.....1.75
First Floor.

85c. Challies, 58c.

Satin Ribbon Striped Challies; our regular 85-cent quality, light, dark and bright grounds—in tinted, Persian and Dresden printings; also small effects. One of the best offerings that ever went over a counter.

Six thousand yards to go at, yard, 58
First Floor.

40c. and 50c. Towels, 30c.

There are hemstitched Huckaback Towels, fine fringed Damask Towels, both of superior quality and large size; very good values.
First Floor.

Art Goods.

Elegant values in hemstitched linens, in the following sizes:

45x45 inches, reduced from $1.75 to 75
28x28 inches, reduced from 75c. to 25
19x19 inches, reduced from 50c. to 15
15x15 inches, reduced from 20c. to 10
12x12 inches, reduced from 25c. to 8
Second Floor.

Toilet Articles.

Tooth Brushes,

YALE WON HOCKEY MATCH

Columbia Defeated at St. Nicholas Rink by Three Goals to Two.

Game Well Contested, but Yale's Team Play Too Much for Columbia's Individual Work.

Yale and Columbia met at hockey last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and in one of the hardest fought and best contested games of the season, Yale won by the score of 3 goals to 2. Yale's victory last night concluded the preliminary round of the Intercollegiate Hockey League series, and now the Blues, by a peculiar provision of the intercollegiate tournament, will play Harvard, who has not yet been defeated, for the intercollegiate championship. Yale and Harvard will play three more games, two of which are to take place this week.

Columbia put up a great game last night against Yale's faster play and superior team work. W. Duden, who ranks with the best of the intercollegiate forwards, played an excellent game, and made a number of accurate shots. Von Bernuth also took good care of Columbia's goal, but his girth and avoirdupois, while useful in stopping long shots, placed him at a disadvantage in a scrimmage, and one of Yale's goals was scored on account of a tumble Von Bernuth took in attempting to turn around too quickly.

Yale played a consistent game all the way through. As a matter of fact, she plays, and has played, better hockey than any of her opponents, but so far her team play has not been good enough to obviate Harvard's extraordinary weight and speed. In weight she is inferior even to Columbia, but in the finer points of hockey she is superior to all. Her game with Queens University last week was a lesson, and that the New Haven boys appreciated the stick work and team play of the Canadians was evident last night in the game against Columbia. In fact, Yale paid perhaps too much attention to the artistic and scientific side of the game, as several times her forwards sacrificed easy goals for accurate passes. For Yale, Stern, at goal, played an excellent game where the Blue is usually weak, and Ward, at point, was unnecessarily rough and equally useless. Yale's best all-round game was played by Oliver, who is a speedy, graceful skater, with a good knowledge of the finer points of the game. He was put off once for rough play, but the real culprit was Ward.

The score at the end of the first half was 1 to 1. Columbia made the first point in less than a minute after the game began, Akin shooting the goal from a scrimmage. The puck was kept in Yale's territory for the greater portion of the first half, but Stern kept his head and saved many goals. Dilworth of Yale was put off the ice for tripping Hecker, and Oliver soon after was obliged to take a rest for tripping W. Duden, although, as a fact, Ward was the offender. Oliver shot Yale's first goal just before the half ended.

In less than a minute after the second half began, Ostby, who took Dilwith's place, shot another goal for Yale from a scrimmage in front of the goal. The game was for blood then, and H. Duden of Columbia was exiled for rough play. Oliver made Yale's third goal after a pretty piece of combination work with Ostby, and W. Duden made Columbia's last tallay by a clever shot from centre. In the meantime Ward of Yale had been put off for fouling and Atkin of Columbia for tripping.

The line-up:

Yale, 3.	Positions.	Columbia, 2.
Stern	Goal	Von Bernuth
Ward	Point	J. Benedict
Hitchcock	Cover point	H. Duden
Marcus	Forward	Akin
Oliver	Forward	W. Duden
Potter	Forward	Hecker
Dilworth-Ostby	Forward	Cooke

Goals for Yale—Oliver, (2.) Ostby. Goals for Columbia—Akin, W. Duden. Referee—H. Hornsack.

AGAINST AUTOMOBILE BILL.

New Jersey Automobilists to Protest Objectionable Features of Scovill Measure.

A delegation of New Jersey automobilists, headed by President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the Automobile Club of New Jersey, will go to Trenton to-day to attend a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Municipalities of the New Jersey Legislature on the so-called Scovill Anti-Automobile bill and to protest against the proposed enactment of the measure. The bill provides for the registration and numbering of all automobiles, the carrying of the registration number, and for a speed of not over one mile in three minutes on highways in the open country, of one mile in ten minutes at cross roads or curves, or eight miles an hour in built-up streets.

A fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days is provided for the driving of an unregistered vehicle, or one unprovided with a number, and a special penalty of a fine not exceeding $50 or imprisonment not exceeding twenty days is fixed for driving in a race or on a wager at a speed greater than those fixed in the bill, but no penalty is provided for ordinary violations of the speed limits. On this account the bill is strongly opposed by the automobilists, as the local Justices would be able to impose almost any fine or imprisonment they see fit. Objection is also made to the fact that there is no limit set for the filing of a complaint, and an automobilist might be arrested for an alleged offense a year or more after its occurrence.

The automobilists favor the Williams bill, introduced yesterday by Assemblyman Edgar Williams of Essex County, which is substantially the same as the Scovill bill as regards registration and speed restrictions, but limits the penalty for an infraction of the law to a fine of $25 and requires a complaint to be made within ten days of the date of the alleged offense.

Lecture at Automobile Club.

Professor John E. Sweet of Cornell University lectured before the Automobile Club of America at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night on "Steam as a Motive Power for Automobiles," and described in detail the results of his experiments in devising a steam engine for use in motor vehicles. Two novel features of this engine were that the two cylinders were opposed at an angle of ninety degrees instead of placing them in line and opposing the cranks at that angle, which does not give a balanced engine, and that it was reversed, not by a link motion, but by reversing the direction of the steam. A general discussion of the subject by the members present followed the lecture.

BASKET BALL CHAMPIONS.

De La Salle Institute Team Won from Barnard in Deciding Game.

By defeating the Barnard School five yesterday the basket ball team of De La Salle Institute won the interscholastic championship of New York City at Dr. Savage's gymnasium. The score was 30 to 26. The game was fast, but owing to the slipperiness of the floor, which had been waxed, the players were often unable to do themselves justice.

The De La Salle boys have not been defeated this year, though they have met the fastest teams of this State and New Jersey and Connecticut, the Yale and Columbia freshmen and the Brooklyn and Newark High Schools being some of the teams that have been defeated. It was this same school that last year won the I. S. A. A. championship, and the boys are very proud at the fact that their heroes have not met defeat in three years. Their game has been conspicuous during the entire season, playing a fast, heady game, overwhelming their opponents by their quick, excellent team work.

The De La Salle forwards did very good work for their team yesterday, while Wright of Barnard did most of the work for his school. Line-up:

De La Salle, 30.	Position.	Barnard, 26.
Amendt	Forward	Cohn
Alayo	Forward	Glenn
Pla	Centre	Haggaman
Goodwin, Capt.	Guard	Bier
Costello	Guard	Wright, Capt.

Goals from field—Amendt, (4.) Alayo, (4.) Goodwin, (2.) Costello, (2.) Cahill, (1.) Haggaman, (3.) Plaza, (1.) and Glenn, (1.) Goals from fouls—Alayo, (4.) Wright, (4.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

RAPID WORK ON CUP YACHT.

Placing of the Upper Portion of Steel Stem Gives the Appearance of Spoon Bow.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 24.—The new cup yacht is growing rapidly. To-day the upper portion of the stem was fastened in place. It is of steel and is attached to the bronze stem underneath, giving to the boat her designed outline at the forward end. In many respects this gives the appearance of a spoon bow, but not to a radical degree, owing to the length of the overhang.

The mainmast, which is now completed in the south shop, shows a length which will preclude the possibility of the gaff being too far outboard, as was the case at one time with the mast of the Constitution. The mainmast is being fitted with two sets of spreaders.

Auxiliary Sloop for C. H. Covell.

Charles H. Covell of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club is having an auxiliary sloop built at the Rogers shipyard at Bay Shore, L. I. She is 52 feet over all, 16 feet beam, has a draught of 4 feet 3 inches, and will be equipped with a twelve-horse power motor. Mr. Covell formerly owned the sloop yacht Treasure, and his new boat will be launched the first week in May.

C. H. Parsons, who last year was Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is having the auxiliary sloop Minnie, which he purchased at the end of last season, thoroughly repaired and refitted for his use during the coming season. An eight-horse power Palmer motor is being installed.

W. H. Childs Buys Sloop Umbrina.

W. H. Childs of Brooklyn has purchased from Charles L. Eaton of the Eastern Yacht Club, Boston, the sloop Umbrina, 54 feet over all, 35 feet on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught. She will be entered in the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and her new owner expects to race her against the Rondinella and Heron in the Long Island Sound regattas this season.

The alco-vapor hunting launch Zofio has been sold by P. R. Van Doorn to Roland S. Kolb of Miami, Fla. Mr. Kolb will use her in the Long Island Sound this Summer and take her south through the canals in August. The Hanley sloop Ashumet has been sold by Mr. Kolb to Edgar A. Ill of Newark, N. J. These sales were made through the yacht brokerage office of Stanley N. Seaman.

Atlantic Y. C.'s Sea Gate Service.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has chartered two steamboats to run this season between this city and Sea Gate. The trip will take about fifty minutes and the boats will run from May 1 to Nov. 1. A boat will leave Sea Gate for New York every night at 9:30 o'clock.

BASEBALL MEETING ENDS.

One Hundred and Forty Games to be Played in Each of Major Leagues.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Playing schedules satisfactory to both sides were arranged at to-day's meeting of the committees representing the American and National Baseball Leagues, and the delegates left for home to-night.

There are several conflicting dates in the schedules, but they were made by choice in order to avoid long railroad journeys between games. The schedules call for 140 games in each league. The National playing season will open April 15 and the American one week later, April 22. The season in both leagues will close Sept. 27 or 28.

The schedules will not be given out until the annual meetings of each league to be held in New York in the near future.

The meeting of the Committee to prepare a New National Agreement, composed of Presidents Powers of the Association of Minor Leagues, Johnson of the American, and Pulliam of the National League, will meet in New York at the call of President Johnson.

Baseball Team Off for Jacksonville.

Nine members of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, in charge of Manager Connie Mack, called for Jacksonville on the Clyde line steamer Arapahoe yesterday afternoon. The men that went South were Plank, Quinn, Bender, Wilson, and Everett, pitchers; Powers, catcher; Murphy, second baseman; Seybold and Hoffman, fielders.

"We will remain in the South about four weeks," said Manager Mack, "most of the time being passed in Jacksonville. We have scheduled no particular games in the South, and our principal object in going is to try out our new pitchers. Waddell and Schreckengost are awaiting us in Jacksonville."

Princeton's Baseball Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Baseball practice started to-day, when forty freshmen turned out for preliminary work in the cage. An hour was spent in handling ground balls and batting under the direction of Coach Hillebrand and Capt. Pearson of the 'Varsity. The calling out of candidates from the three upper classes has been postponed until the available material in the freshman class is picked out.

Pitcher Underhill is assisting in the coaching at present. Among the promising candidates were Larned, Young, "Doc" Hillebrand, Whitney, and Jones.

N. Y. Cricket Association Election.

The annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association was held yesterday at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. F. G. Warburton of the Paterson Cricket Club presided, and delegates were in attendance from the Brooklyn, Manhattan, Essex County, Newark, Paterson, Columbia Oval, Branch Brook, Thistles, and West Indian Clubs.

The chief business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing season. This resulted as follows: President—T. C. Cliff, Columbia Oval; Vice President—W. C. Turton, Essex County; Secretary and Treasurer—H. O. Seale, 139 Montague Street, Brooklyn; Executive Committee—F. G. Warburton, Paterson; J. Harper, Newark; H. O. Seale, Brooklyn; Jerome Flannery, Manhattan; T. Gilbert, Essex County; J. Allen, Branch Brook; J. MacDonald Johnston, Thistles; R. Dundas, Columbia Oval; A. F. Harding, West Indians.

A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws and to report at a general meeting to be held prior to May 1. This committee comprises F. G. Warburton, H. O. Seale, and R. Dundas.

Owing to the many postponements of games on account of inclement weather, the championship of 1902 was not decided. Columbia Oval and Essex County being tied for the lead. The question of supremacy will be finally settled on Decoration Day, when a special game will be played between these teams at Branch Brook Park, Newark.

Racquet Teams to Play.

The National racquet championship in doubles will be played on Friday and Saturday of this week at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. Harry Pagon Whitney, who surprised the critics by winning the championship singles last week at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, will enter from this city, his partner not yet being decided upon. Philadelphia will enter two teams, but the present champion team, G. H. Brooke and H. D. Scott of the Quaker City, is not entered. The games on Friday will be between Whitney and partner and Etting and partner of Philadelphia, and Shaw and partner of Boston and Cassatt and partner of Philadelphia. The final round will come on Saturday.

Penn's Fencers Beat Yale.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 24.—A fencing contest to-night between teams representing Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania was won by the local collegians. The score was 5 to 4, and the match was only decided when Capt. Knipe of Pennsylvania defeated Capt. Calmer of Yale in the final round. Summary:

PENNSYLVANIA.	W.	L.	YALE.	W.	L.
N. L. Knipe	1	0	H. W. B. Lawrence	0	1
R. W. Fridley	0	1	E. M. Hollister	1	0
R. W. Shullenberger	1	0	E. S. Calmer	1	0

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Knickerbocker Canoe Club Dissatisfied with Decisions.

Disqualified for Paddling Too Slowly in Tilting Bout, and May Retire from Competition.

The pleasant weather of yesterday brought out a large attendance at the Sportsmen's Show at the Madison Square Garden, and in the evening the crowd was almost equal to that of the previous holiday. The best fly casting seen so far during the show was seen in the afternoon in the contest in Class D, for distance only, open to those who had never made more than sixty feet in a similar contest. W. D. Cloyes of Cortland, N. Y., sent the colored bit of feather 79 feet; W. K. Park of Philadelphia was a good second, with 73 feet; W. G. Morrison of Brooklyn took third prize, with 65 feet, and G. H. Gerard, also of Brooklyn, was fourth, with 63 feet.

In the evening the casting contest was in Class F, with the weight of the rod, with reel, restricted to five and three-quarters ounces, and open only to those who had never cast more than sixty feet in a similar competition. The winner was V. R. Grimwood of Brooklyn with 76 feet; B. F. Cruikshank of this city was second with 68 feet 6 inches, and W. H. Hummet of Newport, R. I., was third with 66 feet. The other scores were W. H. Park of Philadelphia, 64 feet; G. H. Gerard of Brooklyn, 63 feet; J. R. Cruikshank, New York, 63 feet 6 inches; J. D. Foote, New York, 62 feet 6 inches, and H. G. Henderson, New York, 52 feet 6 inches.

In the rifle tournament of the Junior Branch of the National Sportsmen's Association the following scores were made: C. M. Daniels, 92; David Coddington, 90; Frank White, 83; H. Hazelton, 81, and S. Lewis, 76. All the competitors are Dwight School boys.

The canoe-tilting tournament was begun last night, but the decisions in regard to the first trial gave rise to much adverse comment. These canoe tournaments are always the most interesting and amusing events at canoe regattas, and that of last night would have been equally entertaining if properly conducted.

The contesting crews had two men each, one to paddle and steer and the other armed with a wooden shield and a long pole with a pad on the end, with which he endeavored to upset his opponent. The crews last night were from the Knickerbocker Canoe Club and Camp Rainbow and were well matched, but instead of starting them from opposite sides of the large pool at the end of the island, the two crews were started from the opposite ends of the narrow lane of water along the island, where there was no opportunity for manoeuvring, and each spearsman had but a single thrust at his opponent as they passed.

In this manner over an hour was wasted without result, and the Knickerbocker crew was finally disqualified because it was said that they paddled too slowly, although slow and careful manoeuvring is essential to success in such contests. The members of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club were indignant at the treatment accorded their team, and may not compete further in the tournament. This would deprive the contests of most of their interest, as the Knickerbocker Canoe Club is the principal canoeing organization in the city.

Short Hills Amateur Hockey Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—The deciding hockey game of the series between the Short Hills and South Orange Field Club teams, played here yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for Short Hills by the score of 1 to 0. Two extra five-minute periods of play were required before the single goal was made. All other hockey organizations of a formidable nature in the State have been disposed of by these two teams.

Polytechnic Boys Win at Hockey.

The hockey team of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, defeated the Brooklyn High School team last night by the one-sided score of [illegible] at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Two halves of twenty minutes each were played, and the "Poly" boys got the lead early in the first half and won without difficulty, their team work being vastly superior to that of their opponents. The match was one of the interscholastic championship series. A game was played on the Clermont Rink to-night between the Crescent Athletic Club and the Skating Club of Brooklyn.

Trotting on Saratoga Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—There was a large attendance at Saratoga Lake this afternoon, when the Saratoga Ice Racing Association's free-for-all event for $200 was trotted.

The race was won by William Clothier's Wyreka of Glens Falls, who captured the third, fourth, and fifth heats. Leonard Bibbey's Bill Cody of Fort Edwards took the first and second heats and secured second place. The favorite, T. Mathiesen's B. and M. of Troy, finished third, and Cunningham's Vince of Sandy Hill last. Best time, 2:21.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—The Carnival visitors swarmed to the track to-day and saw a fairly good card run off. Fuller's work in the saddle was the feature of the day, the boy riding three winners and two seconds. Benson Caldwell was claimed out of the fifth race by L. V. Bell for $1,825. Odom has been engaged to ride McChesney in the Montgomery Handicap. Weather fine; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Free Pass, 99 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, won; John Bull, 111, (Robertson,) 8 to 1, second; Mary Monroe, 101, (Lindsey,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:57. Locust Blossom, Aline Abbott, Limelight, imp. Novelty, Russian, and Joe Doughty also ran. Plead broke down.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Little Jack, Hermitage, 97, (Fuller,) 10 to 1, won; Maister, 119, (Lindsey,) 11 to 5, second; Alpaca, 117, (McCafferty,) 26 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Nyx, Velasquez, White Owl, Miss Shanley, Dutch Carter, and Prince of Melrose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Floyd, 98 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5, won; Harry McDaniel, 110, (Robertson,) 5 to 2, second; Sandspinner, 96, (Otis,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Decoration, Shotgun, Hedge, Melbourne, Eclipse, Watkins Overton, The Wizard, and Beauregard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Carl Kahler, 106 pounds, (Hoar,) 10 to 6, won; Ernest Parham, 97, (Fuller,) 15 to 1, second; Andes, 98, (Robbins,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Clorita, Doctor Riddle, and Jonette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Alfred C., 106 pounds, (Davisson,) 10 to 1, won; Eda Riley, 107, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, second; Benson Caldwell, 114, (Lindsey,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Barilla, Veauvis, Prince Richard, Chickadee, Sheen, and The Monitor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Nitrate, 113 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 5, won; Wilful, 88, (Douglas,) 9 to 2, second; imp. Alpula, 112, (Haack,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Great Americans, Sweet Alice, Honolulu, and Adelante also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Pretorious and Rag After, 99 pounds each; Kabyle, 101; Anco, 103; Siphon, 104; Great Star, Fickle Gale, and Midnight Chimes, 106 each; Pride of Burrey, 107; Marion Lynch, 108; Hobert, 114; Antonius, 116.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three and a half furlongs. Collin and George, 94 pounds each; Eddie Edwards, 95; Loder, 95; McGonigle and Jickey, 97 each; Nettie B. and Mengis, 101 each; Bird Pond, 105; Brown Monarch, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Santa Teresa, 87 pounds; Badger, 88; Deloraine, 91; Accolade, 93; Lefevre, 97; Tammany Chief and John Bull, 98; Hight and True, 99; Lady Chanister, 100; Ceylon, 102; Saint Cosa and Heroica, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans Railways Company Stakes; one mile. Chanterelle, 91 pounds; The Bonnie Scot, Sir Hugh, Amount Owing, Miss McWilliams, 97; †Major Tenny, 98; *Sweet Alice, 94; Emshee, 99; Bonesse and Albert F. Dewey, 100; Barbara Fritchie, 101; †Telamon, 102; Jim Clark, 107; Federal, 112; Nitrate, 114; *Hayman's Eliana entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Style, 89 pounds; Kiwasa, 94; Lexington Bess and Brookglen, 97 each; imp. Lady Winkie, 99 each; Flamboyant and Thelma, 101 each; Crotchford and Sarsaparilla, 103 each; Welcome; Light, 106; Fading Light, 105; Senator Bush, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; five and a half furlongs. Irene Mae, Silver Fringe, and Discharged, 91 pounds each; Right and True and Cincinnatus, 94 each; Bengal and Prestigious, 104 each; Sister Kate II. and Obia, 106 each; St. Cuthbert, 108; Wealth, 111; Scorpio, 118.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New York Athletic Club Bowlers Win in New York Inter-Club League.

In the tournament of the New York Inter-Club Bowling League last night, the New York Athletic Club bowlers won two of three games with the Harlem Wheelmen on the athletic club alleys and at the Catholic Club, the home team won two of three games with the Caledonian Club five. The scores follow:

NEW YORK INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

New York Athletic Club Alleys.

NEW YORK A. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	HARLEM WHEEL. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lyons	202	163	224	Welling	134	169	159
Martin	194	231	190	Vigue	168	179	191
Ames	151	167	144	Fulle	146	134	140
Legien	176	173	190	Brown	146	181	168
Bell	178	160	172	Duff	227	151	211
Total	901	902	799	Total	841	896	869

Catholic Club Alleys.

CATHOLIC CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	CALEDONIAN CLUB. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Thiery	196	149	169	Ferguson	133	190	170
Boylan	153	160	130	McKenzie	114	215	168
O'Brien	159	154	172	Hosie	145	155	172
Brady	115	171	186	Reed	152	173	135
Fagan	178	133	177	Sinclair	169	159	188
Total	800	759	834	Total	711	892	829

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

BERKELEY B. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	UNION D. C. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Richter	181	190	216	Ferber	179	191	165
Mains	168	179	128	Lodge	150	177	174
Coghlan	206	158	194	Clock	160	159	146
Noech	203	216	155	Stendel	210	217	210
Weingarth	171	211	221	Sch'maker	135	147	188
Total	929	944	914	Total	873	934	903

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arpe's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 157; Moore, 126; Hamilton, 140; McNicol, 121; Bucken, 158. Total, 702.

Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 152; Stickney, 130; Langdon, 134; Fyfe, 144; Wright, 165. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 161; Moore, 133; Hamilton, 139; McNicol, 135; Backus, 150. Total, 718.

Trust Company of America—Kuper, 166; Snyder, 128; Donegan, 103; Douglass, 168. Total, 565.

THIRD GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 145; Snyder, 136; Donegan, 95; Douglass, 172. Total, 560.

Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 196; Stickney, 162; Langdon, 137; Fyfe, 178; Wright, 166. Total, 839.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 140; Wright, 175; Jack, 145; Herr, 142; Roberts, 180. Total, 782.

Dominick & Dominick—Burdette, 124; Rixon, 133; Moore, 158; Killeen, 171; Eakin, 133. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Burdette, 105; Rixon, 149; Moore, 163; Killeen, 157; Eakin, 173. Total, 747.

A. S. Harned & Co.—Roach, 170; R. Dobecki, 167; T. Dobecki, 149; Veasey, 146; W. Dobecki, 179. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—Roach, 173; R. Dobecki, 210; T. Dobecki, 154; Veasey, 176; W. Dobecki, 142. Total, 853.

A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 200; Wright, 121; Jack, 145; Herr, 141; Roberts, 214. Total, 824.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahladorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—V. Vilim, 171; Turek, 191; Slama, 157; Harlan, 170; F. Vilim, 172. Total, 861.

Waverley Boat Club—Hickman, 198; Hill, 160; Fiske, 191; Fluett, 138; Shoemaker, 184. Total, 860.

SECOND GAME.—First Bohemian Boat Club—V. Vilim, 205; Turek, 213; Slama, 139; Harlan, 153; F. Vilim, 160. Total, 867.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Wagner, 169; Curtis, 194; Nelson, 191; McGuire, 198; Maher, 171. Total, 923.

THIRD GAME.—Wyanoke Boat Club—Wagner, 231; Curtis, 186; Nelson, 184; McGuire, 145; Maher, 171. Total, 917.

Waverley Boat Club—Hickman, 170; Hill, 153; Fiske, 162; Fluett, 170; Shoemaker, 177. Total, 831.

FIGHT IN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Four Candidates for President—High Scores Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The Cleveland delegation to the National Bowling Congress at a caucus to-night decided on Mayor Joseph J. Rowe of Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland, to be presented as a candidate for President of the congress. Charles Moll of Milwaukee is being mentioned as a candidate for Vice President, in opposition to Walter V. Thompson of Chicago, the present incumbent. Mr. Moll has the united support of the Milwaukee, Louisville, and Northwest delegates, and a fight is to be made. John Price of Buffalo is another candidate.

The O'Learys of Chicago wrested the high score for five-men teams from the Tishmingos of Indianapolis this afternoon in the National bowling tournament, when they rolled a total of 2,819 pins for three games, and also established a high tournament record. The Carl Richters, another team from Chicago, also passed the Tishmingos, the record holders of last night, making 2,798 pins in three games.

The first game total was 903, the second 881, and the third 1,035, which is the first 1,000 score ever rolled in a National tournament.

John Fisher was high man, with an average of 207 for his three games.

The high total made at Buffalo last year was 2,792.

O'REILLY'S DUMBWAITER TRIP.

Commander of the Tenderloin Had an Exciting Adventure and Rapid Ride, According to Report.

This story, varied only in unimportant details, was told all over the Tenderloin last night:

"Once upon a time a good fairy whispered in the ear of Capt. O'Reilly as he reposed in the Castle of the Green Lamps, from which he governs his little kingdom, that certain evil geniuses were making bets on the races and inducing innocent wayfarers to do likewise in Twenty-ninth Street west of Sixth Avenue in a gloomy cavern just over a liquor store, and that Capt. O'Reilly has been keeping a sharp eye on the place ever since but without results.

In this saloon is a dumbwaiter, which in the afternoon runs continually up into the dark shaft with heavy loads of liquors and cigars, and coming back with empty glasses. According to the tale, Capt. O'Reilly, accompanied by a trusted henchman, both in the uniform of their office, rushed into the saloon at the time the horses were running their fastest yesterday afternoon. Capt. O'Reilly leaped upon the top of the dumbwaiter, while the other with several lusty heaves at the ropes shot him up to the second story. There the wall opened and he found himself face to face with a crowd of excited men, most of them with slips of paper and pencils in hand.

This was the colloquy as reported:

Capt. O'Reilly—How do, gentlemen? Anything doing?

A Voice—Nothing at all, Captain. Are you going down? Good-bye.

As the words were spoken the elevator cable suddenly parted somewhere higher up, and with a prodigious crash and clatter of smashing bottles and glasses, Capt. O'Reilly and dumb waiter car and its load landed back in the saloon.

Capt. O'Reilly heard the full story last evening.

"Ain't that nice!" he said, which remark is a common expression of his.

"But, Captain, is it true?"

"Well, it's a mighty good idea. I'll just try that some time."

"But, Captain, is the story true?"

"Let's see. No, it ain't true. But it's a good idea. I will try it."

And he laughed as heartily as any of the others who heard the tale.

ARISTON PRISONERS IN COURT.

Fourteen of the prisoners arrested in the Ariston Baths on Sunday morning last, at Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway, were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Pool. It was said by the police that a few of these involved are men of profession and of high social standing.

Eight of the prisoners pleaded not guilty and waived examination, and were held by Magistrate Pool in $2,000 bail each for trial. Four of the prisoners submitted to an examination, and were held for trial also. Charles Chamberlain, who refuses his address and says he is a dentist, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,500 bail for trial. Abraham Kriegel, a tailor, living at 305 West Thirtieth Street; George Galvert, and Walter Bennett, a waiter, were examined and held in $2,000 bail each. John Rogers, who had nine charges against him, waived examination and was held in $3,000 for trial.

A number of the men gave their addresses, but the police say they are fictitious. On account of the large number of cases heard, it was necessary to adjourn three of the cases until to-morrow. James E. Carr, thirty-seven years old, who says he is a traveling man and lives in Toledo, Ohio, pleaded not guilty, and made a strong defense as to his innocence.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—The annual report of the National Carbon Company shows that the company's assets Feb. 1, 1903, amounted to $10,224,028.88, of which $9,270,000 was in real estate, plants, machinery, &c., $448,215.57 in merchandise, manufactured and unmanufactured, and $304,001.51 in bills and accounts receivable.

The liabilities include: Preferred stock, $4,500,000; common stock, $5,500,000; accounts payable, $89,278.01, and profit and loss, $156,000.87.

The net earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 21 were $594,371.76.

Purser's 300th Round Voyage.

When the American liner St. Paul sails to-day for Southampton Purser Robert D. Williams will begin his three hundredth round transatlantic voyage. Purser Williams has been connected with the American Line intermittently since 1873, and probably has a larger and more intimate acquaintance with prominent Americans than any man living.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Zimmer, leather goods and ladies' neckwear; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Maloney, infants' wear; Miss Mansfield, silk petticoats and muslin underwear; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Fourquerean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourquerean, carpets, black dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. C. Warriner, domestics and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, domestics, cloaks, and suits; L. H. Knofer, furs; Grand Hotel.

Pitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass., dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Weile, dress goods, silks, and linings; Hotel Earlington.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank & Hagerdon, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy S. Cohen, linings, ribbons, notions, and jewelry, 40 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Hutzler, notions and trimmings; Miss Feely, fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.

Solomon, K. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. M. Taylor, housefurnishing goods, 12 Astor Place; Hotel Navarre.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Otis, china and glassware; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; M. Young, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; J. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hibbard, Spaulding & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, notions and furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; F. S. Collins, dress trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitman & Adams Company, Augusta, Me.; D. W. Adams, cloaks and waists; Mrs. C. E. Belvedean, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, furnishing goods; F. A. Sanford, silks; F. Breese, upholstery goods; W. Wildman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mills, Mills & Pettstone, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Grout & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grout, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, notions, linings, leather goods, and jewelry, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Aiken, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Boxrud, A. H., Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. Boxrud, linens, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Vandervoort, notions, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, furs; J. Wilson, hosiery and knit goods; 377 Broadway.

Fox, G. McDo., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hothschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hothschild, laces, veilings, underwear, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists,

MR. LOW'S DAY AT ALBANY

The Mayor Urges City Bills Before Legislative Committees.

He Makes a Special Plea for Controller Grout's Sinking Fund Plan—Confers with Gov. Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Mayor Low appeared before both the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees to-day and made arguments which consumed nearly two hours in all for the purpose of convincing the committees of the wisdom of enacting into law several bills desired by the Fusion administration. The principal measures advocated by the Mayor were:

Controller Grout's Sinking Fund bill.

Controller Grout's bill changing the time for the levying and collection of taxes.

The Conkling bill, relative to titles for land required for streets and parks.

The Agnew bill, relative to a Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, Weights and Measures and City Marshals.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis's bill, allowing him to appoint two Deputy Commissioners and repealing the provision of the charter which requires that a fireman be tried in the borough in which he was serving at the time charges are preferred against him.

The Marshall bill, giving to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to close streets. This is the measure which was introduced in the interest of the Pennsylvania tunnel improvement.

The Bostwick bill, to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Board of the City of New York to the preservation, planting, and cultivation of trees and vegetation in the streets, and for the purpose of improving the public health.

The Marshall bill, to amend the New York City charter relative to authority to change the map or plan of the city or to change grades.

A bill to amend the city charter in relation to the appointment of engineers in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the Department of Bridges.

The Elsberg-Finch bill, to amend the charter so as to lower the school tax from 4 to 3 mills.

The Mayor said he regarded the Sinking Fund bill as one of the most important measures to New York City upon which the Legislature had ever been called upon to act. He explained that it would release to the city for the purpose of general improvements $8,000,000 which is now tied up annually in the Sinking Fund in excess of the amount which is actually needed to meet the outstanding obligations for which that fund was created.

"During the Tweed régime," said the Mayor, "the credit of the city was so seriously impaired that the Controller who came into office immediately following that unfortunate period in the city's history found it necessary to offer special inducements in order to get financiers to loan money to the city.

"When money was wanted for the improvement of the docks the revenues derived by the city from that source were pledged to the redemption of the bonds issued for that improvement. The city authorities of that day did not think that the time would come when the revenues derived from dock charges would be in excess of the amount necessary to take care of the indebtedness created, and so they made provision that if the dock revenues fell short of the amount needed the difference was to be made up by taxation.

"At the present rate of increase there will be in the Sinking Fund in 1928, the date when the bonds fall due, $300,000,000 in excess of the amount necessary to redeem them. It is a great hardship to the city to have this amount of money put aside needlessly, but because of the contractual clause which pledges all of the revenues of the docks to the Sinking Fund it seemed as if there was no way in which it was possible to get around the situation in which the city found itself with respect to this matter, until Deputy Controller Stevenson conceived the plan which you are now asked to indorse.

"This plan has the approval of all of the leading financiers of New York City, and we have been assured by the very best legal talent that it is perfectly legal. I do not see how there can be any reasonable objection to it. If it is adopted all of the revenues which now go to the Sinking Fund will continue to go there. The only difference will be that instead of being invested in the securities of the city, in which they have heretofore been invested, they will be invested in a new class of securities to be known as general fund bonds.

"I think Mr. Stevenson's plan, for the conception of which he deserves great credit, keeps the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law. Unless it is adopted the taxpayers of 1928 will have to their credit as a heritage from the present generation $300,000,000, which would enable them to reduce the tax burden of the city $16,000,000 a year."

Mr. Neville of the Bronx asked the Mayor what the bondholders had to say about the proposed legislation. The Mayor said that he had heard no objections from them. The bond brokers had indorsed the plan, and the savings banks, which were the largest holders of city bonds, had given it their unanimous approval.

With regard to the bill to reduce the school tax from 4 mills to 3 mills, the Mayor said that this had become necessary, owing to the plan which had been adopted of assessing property at its full valuation. A three-mill tax upon a full valuation assessment during the coming year, he said, would yield more than $16,000,000, which was $400,000 in excess of the amount raised last year by a four-mill tax.

The Mayor took occasion to laud the full valuation plan. He said that it had been discovered by the Assessors that property in New York had been assessed under the old system in a more inequitable manner than any person had imagined. Some property had been assessed as low as 7 per cent. and some as high as 120 per cent.

Before he went before the committees the Mayor had a conference with Gov. Odell and took luncheon with him. They discussed the matter of tenement house legislation, among other things. The understanding is that a bill will be framed by the Corporation Counsel which will make some concessions to the interests in Brooklyn and the Bronx that have been clamoring for a change.

BILL FOR BALLOT REFORM.

Measure Adopting the Massachusetts System Is Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Ballot Reform bill, drawn to suit various reform associations, was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Clark. It seeks to establish in this State an election system similar to that in vogue in Massachusetts.

It provides for the "white spot" ballot; names of candidates to be printed in alphabetical order; a separate ballot for Presidential Electors; the party emblem to appear before the name of each candidate, and ballots to be perforated so that any part rendered null by defacement or improper marking can be detached and the invalidation of the whole ballot prevented.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

Would Extend the Powers of the School Authorities.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Compulsory Education bill prepared by Charles W. Cole, Superintendent of Schools of Albany, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Lewis.

It would change the compulsory period in which children must attend school to seven to sixteen years of age. Superintendents of schools would be given authority to apply an educational test where children are taught elsewhere than at school. Children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen would be compelled to attend night school not less than five hours a week for sixteen weeks. School authorities and Police Magistrates would have power to commit truants to truant schools or institutions during school vacations.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—These bills were passed in the Senate to-day:

Senator AMBLER'S—Providing that the sale of each out of adulterated milk shall constitute a violation.

Senator BARNES'S—Making the office of County Clerk of Rensselaer a salaried office.

Assemblyman LEGGETT'S—Amending the agricultural law relative to the prevention of diseases in fruit trees.

Assemblyman CHAMBERS'S—Making the office of Sheriff of Rensselaer a salaried one.

In the Assembly a bill authorizing the election of two Commissioners of Highways in any town was passed.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. FLUNKITT—Making it within the discretion of the trustees of the Firemen's Pension Fund in New York City to allow pensions of from $100 to $300 to widows of firemen. The law now states that not more than $300 shall be awarded, and the full amount has always been given. The bill has the approval of the trustees of the Pension Fund.

By Mr. GOODELL—For the incorporation of the Society for the Investigation and Improvement of Sanitary Methods. The incorporators are Edward C. Tompkins, Louis Chable, Lawrence Davison, Albert G. West, and the medical men with a view to the same.

By Mr. GOODELL—Making an appropriation of $5,000, to be disbursed by the American Scenic and Historic Society for the improvement of Stony Point Palisades.

PARK AVENUE VIADUCT.

Court of Appeals Decides That Railroad Companies Are Not Responsible for Damages to Property.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Court of Appeals, in a decision rendered to-day, holds that the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company cannot be held responsible for damages to property on Park Avenue, New York City, through the elevation of the tracks of the companies along that street from Harlem southward. The decision is absolute, holding that, no matter in what form an action is brought against the railroad companies, it cannot be maintained. It is rendered in the action of Henry Muhlker and others to recover from the railroad companies for damages which they allege their property sustained through the construction of the viaduct. The prevailing opinion of the court is written by Chief Judge Parker, and it reverses the judgment of the courts below. Among others things the opinion says:

"It was urged on this appeal that the act under which the viaduct was constructed is unconstitutional, and that the defendant need not have obeyed its commands. But that question was considered and passed upon by this court in the Fries case, every member of the court agreeing that the act was constitutional.

"We still think that the State had the power to make this improvement as it did without compensation to the abutting owners. Undoubtedly the State had also the power to provide in the act for compensation to abutting owners and to apportion the expense incurred in the acquisition of the easements destroyed upon the defendant and the City of New York, as it apportions the expense of building the viaduct and making other changes in the street, and it still has the power to authorize the ascertainment of the damages to the abutting owners through its court of claims and provide for their payment, and it may well be that it would be equitable for it to do so.

"But that it possessed the street, as it did, for the benefit of the public, in the manner that it did, compelling abutting owners to bear so much of the burden of improvement as resulted from the partial destruction of their easements of air, light, and access, we have no doubt. Indeed, if in the judgment of the Legislature, it had deemed wise and just to do so, it could have assessed the apportionment of the expense for the improvement upon the abutting owners instead of placing it all upon the defendant and the city.

"The judgment should be reversed and the complaint dismissed, with costs."

FARMERS WANT LARGER CANAL.

Denial Made Before a Legislative Committee That Rural Districts Oppose Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Canal advocates were on hand again with a numerous delegation before the joint legislative Committee on Canals to-day prepared to reinforce their arguments in favor of the 1,000-ton barge canal. Among them were Prof. W. H. Burr, of Columbia University, who as Professor of Engineering, as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and as one of the engineers connected with the original State Canal survey, corroborated the statements of Messrs. Morrison, Howell, and Symons, at previous hearings, to the effect that the $82,000,000 estimate is sufficient, and the engineering plan there implied is suitable.

Prof. Burr said that he believed an appropriation of $10,000,000 would be sufficient to cover the expenditures for the first two years. A member of the committee said it was proposed to secure that amount by direct taxation, pending a constitutional amendment.

H. R. Hebert, President of the Canal Association of Greater New York, argued for the bill, speaking especially of freight discrimination against New York City on the part of the railroads. S. B. Coykendall, of Hondout, favored the measure from the point of view of the Hudson River section. T. T. Stebbins, President of the Orleans County Fruit Growers' Association and of the Albion Chamber of Commerce, said that the farmers had not been truthfully represented as opposed to canal improvement. W. H. Lewis, Secretary of the Rome Co-operative Insurance Company, covering four counties, spoke in similar vein of the farmers of his section.

Others who spoke in favor of improvement were Gustav H. Schwab and W. F. O'Connell of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City, G. L. Blakeslee, J. Kurtz, Jr., and George Welsh, representing the Albany lumber dealers; John Laughlin and G. H. Raymond of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, and G. Wilson Jones of the New York State Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, who declared that interests adjacent to the line of the canal were in favor of it. No one opposed the bill.

GOV. ODELL'S CHARITIES PLAN.

Fiscal Supervisor Bender Defends the Proposal to Transform the Bedford Reformatory.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—What appears to be a statement from Gov. Odell on his plans for improving the conditions of State unfortunates and insane was made to-day before the Senate Finance Committee by H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of Charities. It was made at the hearing on the bill providing for the transfer of the inmates of the Bedford Reformatory for Women to other institutions of a similar character at Albion and Hudson.

"The Governor's attention was directed to the reformatory at Bedford by reports alleging a lack of discipline, excessive cost, and failure to secure the results expected," said Mr. Bender. "He recommended its conversion into an institution for the treatment and care of the acute insanity cases, where the patients could receive speedy treatment in close proximity to New York, without the necessity of sending them direct to the other asylums and mixing them with the chronic insane. The inmates would go to Hudson and Albion, where this reformatory work is being performed along the same lines, but with greater efficiency.

"Bedford's proximity to New York brings to it many incorrigibles, and there have been more demands for transfers from it to Auburn Prison than from the other two institutions combined. The effect of such commitments is not only bad upon those who have taken their first step in crime and for whose reformation these institutions were originally intended, but to a certain extent defeats the ends of justice by saving old offenders from the punishment which they deserve.

"The additional expense to the State also by reason of such commitments is considerable, while saving the City of New York the expense of maintaining them in prison. In other words, the cities or counties which make commitments to this institution are enabled to unburden a criminal class upon this reformatory, which was not designed for such use, giving to them thus a privilege not enjoyed by other counties in the State."

Senator Grady and Mr. Bender had a sharp discussion after the latter had spoken.

There was a large representation in opposition to the bill, including Mrs. William Emerson, President of the Women's Prison Association; President George F. Canfield of the State Charities Aid Association, Miss Sadie American of the Hebrew Charities, and George R. Robinson, President of the Catholic Protectory.

The opposition contended that Bedford is not a suitable place for an asylum for the insane; that the reformatory was established to fill a great need of New York City, and this need is greater than ever, as is shown by the growth of the institution; that Magistrates dislike to send first misdemeanants to a distance; that Albion and Hudson, to which is proposed to transfer the inmates of Bedford, cannot properly accommodate them.

Senator Grady emphatically declared that if the State should carry out what he called its "scheme to grab" this institution, New York City would simply have to establish another.

PENSIONS FOR CITY OFFICIALS.

Legislative Leaders Propose That All Employes Shall Be Benefited.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Influential members of the Legislature are drawing up a bill to provide for a pension fund for employes of all municipal departments in cities of the first and second classes.

The pension fund is to be derived from excise licenses and penalties, and percentages of salaries and is to be available only after twenty years' service or injury in the performance of duty.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads will prevent slipping. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Ear" pad.—Adv.

SET-BACK FOR GOV. ODELL

His Conveyance Tax Bill Recommitted in the Assembly.

Mr. Burnett, a Platt Man, Joins with the Democrats in an Assault on the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—After it had been violently assailed by Republicans as well as Democrats, Gov. Odell's Conveyance Tax bill was to-day recommitted to a committee, together with a score of amendments.

The general impression gained from the debate and the action taken was that the bill stood little chance of ever being accepted by the Assembly. Some of the Republican leaders said after the fight was over, however, that the opposition which came from Republican sources was not to be explained on the ground of ineradicable prejudice. They declared that some of the Republican members, believing that such a law might cause trouble in their districts, came to the conclusion that they would prefer to have the Senate pass the bill first in order that they might thus avoid having to stand for anything more than was actually necessary from a party standpoint.

When the bill comes from the Senate in perfected form, it is said the Republicans in the Assembly, even those who do not like its provisions, will swallow it with all the grace they can command.

Gov. Odell is said to have been surprised and angered by the treatment his measure received to-day and to have reiterated his threat that the legislators had their choice of enacting tax legislation which would wipe out direct taxation or submitting to a slaughter of special appropriation bills by the veto power.

When the bill was presented to-day Mr. Rogers, the majority leader, moved it to a third reading. Immediately Jean Burnett, deputy for John Raines, the Platt leader of the Senate, George M. Palmer, Democratic floor leader, and numerous Republican and Democratic members assailed it.

Mr. Burnett offered a resolution as an amendment taxing Wall Street stock certificates, and placing an additional tax of 2 cents on the par value of each share of capital stock. Mr. Palmer presented another taxing all bucket shops and transfers of exchanges. Mr. Prince of New York put in a third, placing a tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes of more than $1,000 a year.

Mr. Dale of Kings insisted that New York City be exempted from that provision of the act that granted to the State one-third of the tax to be paid. Mr. Ellis of New York handed up another amendment providing that all securities companies pay a tax of 1 per cent. on all bonds.

Mr. Rogers made a vigorous speech in behalf of the measure. Mr. Dooling of New York replied that the bill was only a scheme concocted by Gov. Odell to fulfill ante-election pledges. Messrs. Burke and Bradley of Erie and Abrams of New York assailed it in like manner. Mr. Palmer delivered a long speech in favor of his amendment taxing all bucket shops and transfers of exchanges.

After two hours of hard debate Mr. Rogers said: "I feel that it is best to move that this bill, with the proposed resolutions and other amendments, be referred back to the committee for a hearing." The motion was adopted with startling unanimity.

"INQUEST" HELD ON CORONERS

New York City Officials Oppose the Elsberg Bill to Abolish Their Offices.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Senator Elsberg playfully called it an "inquest" upon the office of Coroner in New York City when a hearing was given to-day by the Senate Cities Committee on his bill to abolish the office of Coroner in New York City and substitute that of Medical Examiner. Coroners Goldencranz and Scholer of Manhattan, Nutt of Queens, Williams of Brooklyn, and Berry of the Bronx were present.

Ex-Coroner Tuthill, in opposing the bill, said dramatically: "I control the disposition of a certified check for $1,000 which will be awarded as a prize for one single argument in favor of this bill."

"Make it payable to the Chairman," exclaimed Senator Davis.

"It belongs to Senator Elsberg," said Senator Martin.

Dr. Tuthill maintained that the Coroner's office is one of the bulwarks of the people's liberties. "It stands," said he, "between the people and the strong and rapacious arm of the criminal law. The amount of blackmail which the Coroner's office has headed off in the last twenty-five years would be reason enough for its maintenance if there were no other reasons."

Edward A. Sumner of New York appeared as attorney for the Coroners, and contended that the proposed bill was clearly unconstitutional. He sought to show that the Coroner remains as one of the ancient citadels of the people's rights against encroaching power, and he ridiculed the Elsberg bill as proposing to distribute judicial, ministerial, and fiduciary powers of the Coroners among officers not qualified by functions to hold them.

Arguments in favor of the bill were made by Dr. E. Eliot Harris of New York, who called the Coroner a "pook-bah" and contended that human being possessed the variety of talents required by the Coroner. He denounced the Coroner's office as a relic of bygone ages, and called upon the Legislature to relieve New York from its "costly Coroners and their useless junior."

Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the New York County Medical Association, spoke of the advantage of placing the scientific determination of deaths in the hands of the Department of Health, as also did Dr. William T. Gibb. Dr. H. R. Purdy referred to some of the abuses of the Coroner system.

CHILD LABOR BILL OPPOSED.

Elbridge T. Gerry Says It Would Conflict with Penal Code.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The only visible opposition to the Child Labor bills, on which hearing was given to-day by the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industry, was that of Elbridge T. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

His objections, which were embodied in a letter read by Major Hamilton of New York City, was that such legislation would lead to a conflict between the law proposed and the Penal Code. It was the province of his society, he maintained, to care for these matters.

Labor Commissioner McMackin, in favor of the bill, said that after the Gerry people had had as much experience as he and his department had had with child labor, they would appreciate the benefits that would accrue to both children and State from such legislation.

Many others favored the bill.

SORE NECK

Take Scott's Emulsion for scrofula. Children often have sores on the neck that won't heal up. The sores may come and go. Parents may not know what's the matter nor what to do. Scrofula is the trouble and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine.

Scott's Emulsion heals the sores. But that is not all. Scrofula leads to consumption. This is the real danger.

Scott's Emulsion is the "ounce of prevention" that keeps off consumption.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Five Republicans Bolt the Leadership of Senator Raines.

They Vote to Advance the Plunkitt Excise Amendment—Senator Grady Makes a Blackmail Charge.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Five Republican Senators broke away from the leadership of Senator John Raines to-day and voted with the Democrats for the Plunkitt bill amending the liquor tax law by providing that in special elections saloons must close only within the district where such election is being held.

By a vote of 22 to 15 the Plunkitt bill was advanced to third reading in the Senate, the Republican members voting with the Democrats being Messrs. Barnes, L'Hommedieu, Stevens, Fancher, and Davis. It was a surprise, for the revolt came from those legislators who had never heretofore voted against anything advocated by the majority leader.

Senator Raines attacked the bill, saying that there was no good reason why the policy of the State should be changed now. Of course it was a hardship to make a man go a quarter of a mile from the polls for a drink, but he declared the evils which cluster about saloons were greater always on election days.

Senator Plunkitt told of the arrests made by Capt. Schmittberger on the day a special election was held in the Sixteenth Senatorial District recently.

"They went into Elsberg's and my districts," he said, "and pulled in many saloon keepers who had no idea of violating the law and did not think they ought to close when there was no election in our districts. One-quarter of a mile in New York is equal to five miles in the country. It is unjust and unfair to take $800 from men who are doing an honest and legitimate business and then to go in and arrest them on days when they ought to have the right to do business and when there is no good reason why they should not."

Senator Grady remarked: "You cannot sanely enforce an insane law, and that's what the Raines law is. Excise agents of the State Department make more by blackmailing saloon keepers in New York in one day than their whole year's salary from the State.

"These agents go into districts where they are known, annoy saloon keepers by their vexatious attitude, scare up technical violations, and carry on a wholesale blackmail business. They say, 'We are excise agents; come down with cash or come over to jail.' It has been worked on us time and time again, and the people of New York are tired of it. Of course this amendment is hard on the agents, but it is in justice to the people."

Senator Raines replied that Senator Grady's charges were wild and not based on fact. He had yet to hear of a single excise agent being convicted of blackmail, and he is sure that if there was any blackmailing going on the New York police and the saloon keepers would not have permitted the blackmailers to go unpunished.

Senator Grady remarked that if the Senator wished to have the purity of the ballot box preserved he should present an amendment keeping "boodle carriers" a quarter of a mile from the polls.

Senator Raines's motion to kill the Plunkitt amendment was defeated and the bill advanced.

Senator Elsberg presented amendments to his bill abolishing supplementary and special enrollments in primary elections so as to have the measure apply only to New York City.

Gov. Odell sent to the Senate the nomination of Dr. Alvah H. Doty to be Health Officer of the Port of New York at a salary of $12,000 per annum. Senator Elsberg said it was a reappointment, and that he hoped the Senate would confirm it without reference. Senator Grady objected, and the appointment went to the Finance Committee.

Senator Raines, majority leader, gave notice to-day that there would be a close call of the Senate to-morrow. This was considered by all an indication that the Elmira gerrymander bill will be brought up and an attempt made to repass it over the veto of the Mayor of Elmira. Senator Stewart has remained here awaiting action on the bill, although his wife is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at Ithaca.

GOV. ODELL GIVES ADVICE.

Tells School Children That the Door Is Still Open to Merit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Gov. Odell, in greeting the pupils of the Canajoharie High School, who called on him to-day, said that the door was still open to individual advancement in this world and that they should pay no heed to any one who preached a contrary theory. The opportunities awaiting young men and women were as great today as ever before in the history of the Nation.

From the rising generation must come the future legislators, business men, and statesmen. The Governor also said that the right Government of a state depends largely upon the giving of attention to politics by educated persons.

RESCUES IN STIFLING SMOKE.

Firemen Almost Overcome While Taking Women and Children Down Ladders—One Drops in a Hallway.

A number of firemen were overcome yesterday afternoon by smoke in a fire which was discovered in the basement of the Empire State Dairy at Broadway and Heyward Street, Williamsburg, while four women and some children had to be carried down ladders.

The dairy, in which the blaze started, occupied the basement and first floor, while the three upper floors were divided into flats. There was more smoke than fire, and it soon filled the halls and cut off the escape of the tenants in the two upper floors. When the firemen reached the scene on the first alarm they discovered Mrs. Anna Doscher, Mrs. Elisabeth Poppe, Mrs. Theodore Platt, and Mrs. Annie Kuntz, as well as three children, leaning out over the window ledges on the top floor and screaming for help. Owing to the elevated railroad structure, the firemen had great difficulty in raising ladders, and then Firemen Dodd, Lehman, Hill, and Weigler had trouble in rescuing the women and children. All were more or less affected by smoke.

So dense was the smoke that Deputy Fire Chief Snow was compelled to work the firemen in relays. Fireman James Conlon of Engine No. 113 succumbed to the smoke in the hallway leading to the flats, and Deputy Chief Snow dragged him out. It became necessary to summon an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital. Dr. Jennings administered medical aid to Conlon, the women, and children, and removed the firemen to his home.

When the engines rattled up the pupils in a public school in Heyward Street, near Broadway, were just assembling in their classrooms. The children became greatly excited, and the Principal closed the front doors and sounded the fire drill. The children were all marched to the school yard, where they were kept until the fire was under control.

The fire did damage to the extent of $15,000.

Hearing on Tenement-Made Clothing.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Samuel Fleischman, representing the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York City, appeared before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries to-day in opposition to the Prince bill requiring all articles made in tenements to be tagged with a label to that effect. Assemblyman Prince, School Commissioner Donnelly of New York City, and James H. Lavery, for the State Federation of Labor, indorsed it. A substitute measure will be prepared by the State Department of Labor.

Senator Horace White Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Senator Horace White will not go to Albany this week and friends of his stated to-day that he might not return this season. He is ill at his home and his physicians say it is imperative that he take a prolonged rest. They advise an ocean voyage, which the Senator is seriously considering.

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Piano and Song Recital

IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE NEW ART PIANO STORE, ON THE 5TH FLOOR, at 3 o'clock this Afternoon, will be exceptionally entertaining. The programme includes numerous popular classics. The list of artists comprises:

PHILOMEL LADIES' DOUBLE QUARTET.

Sopranos. Mrs. Irene L. Cumming, Miss Eleanor Hill. Sopranos. Miss Helen Siesenger, Miss Nella Blake. Altos. Miss Adele Van Tine, Miss Alice J. Dowling. Altos. Miss Carrie Finch, Miss Dorothy Sorenson.

And

Mr. Robert Kent Parker, Basso. Miss A. Doris Ward at the Piano.

Dining-Room Furniture.

Important Special Sale.

LATE shipments for the FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE include some very choice lines of China Closets, Dining Tables and Chairs,

Direct from the Best Makers.

Every Piece a Splendid Bargain.

Beautifully designed, strongly constructed, and perfect in finish.

THE DINING CHAIRS are particularly good from a superior bargain point of view.

Special word, too, of Chiffoniers and Dressers.

China Closets.

CHINA CLOSETS; quartered oak; golden finish; straight front; shaped ends; oak back; four oak shelves, grooved; regularly $28.00; special, 19.50

CHINA CLOSETS; quartered oak; golden finish; wood back and three shelves grooved; regularly $17.00; special, 12.00

CHINA CLOSETS; made of fine quartered oak; golden finish, swell front, shaped ends; carved moulding on top; carved dragon heads on pillars, 4 ft. wide; mirror back with 4 oak shelves, grooved; regularly $66.75; special, 49.00

CHINA CLOSETS; made of fine quartered oak, golden finish, full swell front, with shaped ends; plain top; claw feet, distinct Colonial design; oak back and 4 oak shelves, grooved; regularly $58.25; special, 45.00

CHINA CLOSETS; fine quartered oak, golden finish; same design as the above, but with plate glass shelves and mirror back; regularly $96.75; special, 75.00

CHINA CLOSETS; fine quartered oak, golden finish; another Colonial design with capital columns swell front, entire mirror back, with four oak shelves, grooved; regularly $70.00; special, 55.00

CHINA CLOSETS; fine quartered oak, golden finish, handsomely carved pillars and claw feet, full swell front and shaped ends, 4 ft. 6 inches wide, mirror back, four oak shelves, grooved; regularly $98.00; special, 75.00

CHINA CLOSETS; made of fine quartered oak, golden finish, scroll shape top, carved frame on door and pillars, French legs with claw feet, entire mirror back and four oak shelves, grooved; regularly $67.50; special, 54.00

Dining Tables.

EXTENSION TABLES; made of solid oak, pedestal base, round top, 6 ft. extension; regularly $20.00; special, 14.50

EXTENSION TABLES; made of quartered oak, pedestal base, with large carved dragon heads and claw feet; round top, 8 ft. extension; regularly $30.00; special, 24.00

Dining Chairs.

DINING CHAIRS; similar to illustration; solid oak, five spindles in back and three spindles supporting front legs, cane seat; regularly $1.25; special at 95c

DINING CHAIRS; quartered oak, box seated chairs; regularly $3; special, 2.25

DINING CHAIRS, quartered oak, armchair to match; regularly sold at $4.50; special, 3.25

DINING CHAIRS, quartered oak, box seated chair; regularly $2.60; special, 1.95

DINING CHAIRS, quartered oak; armchair to match; regularly sold at $4.50; special, 3.50

Dressers and Chiffoniers.

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE DRESSERS; serpentine front, double top drawers, two large lower drawers; size of case 42x22; French plate mirror; regularly $28.00; special, 22.50

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE CHIFFONIERS, to match; regularly $23; special, 18.75

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Prices Half.

5.00 P. L. Button, at 2.45
4.50 Box Calf, at 2.25
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Button Shoes, 4.98—5.98.

Patent Herring Bone Shanks, made in flat lasts, scalloped heels like 10.00 and 12.00 custom shoes.

Men's Hats.

5.00 Spring Hats at 2.75.

Every New Style. Felts, leathers and trimmings the very finest. Middlemen's profits saved. Other Grades, 1.90 and 2.25. Better than any at 3.00 to 4.00 elsewhere.

10.00 Silk Opera Hats, ... 4.80
Silk Hats, 3.90—4.80—5.80.

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A Clean-Up of Winter Underwear.

79c. each. Worth 1.50. The goods are Wright's Health, Camel's Hair, Natural Wool and Heavy Ribbed Balbriggan; all at 79c.

More good things at little prices.

1.00 Shirts (white and colored) 25c. each.
50c. Socks at 19c. pair.
50c. Suspenders at 29c.
50c. Scarfs (4-in-hand), 25c.

PAY OF VETERANS ON SICK LIST.

Corporation Counsel Seeks Amendment of Court Decision in Test Case.

Justice Bischoff has reserved decision on a motion argued before him yesterday for an order to amend a decision rendered by Justice Blanchard several months ago. The action in which the question comes up is that of Andrew Staender against the city. Staender is a laborer employed in the parks at $2 a day, and is a veteran. The suit is to recover $414 for 207 days during which he was unable to work because of illness and climatic conditions. Being a veteran, Staender claims the money by reason of being in continuous service and not being liable to being docked for days lost through no fault of his own.

Some years ago a like question came before the courts in the famous O'Hara case, and Justice Rumsey, in the Appellate Division, wrote an opinion, the court concurring, upholding the rights of veterans to full pay, work or no work. The Court of Appeals upheld that decision. Several suits involving the same question were brought against the city last year, over 900 in the aggregate. The case of Charles W. Eckerson was stipulated a test case. In this action the Appellate Division reversed the opinion rendered by Justice Rumsey in the same court and decided "no work, no pay." An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the case now is. Eckerson, however, was carried on the pay roll during the time he was away from work and because of this the Corporation Counsel decided the case was not a fair test. Hence the Staender case. In this action Justice Blanchard six months ago decided in favor of Staender and an appeal was taken.

Justice Blanchard's decision was written in numbered paragraphs, reciting the findings of law and the findings of fact. The Corporation Counsel's office filed an exception, but the exception was general, instead of specifically stating the clauses to which exception was taken. Hence it had no standing in court. When the Corporation Counsel learned this, and found an amendment could not be made, the motion before Justice Bischoff to amend the decision rendered by Justice Blanchard was made.

Charles Blandy, ex-assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, argued for the litigants, and said he did not think any Justice had the power to amend or edit a decision, whether it be the Justice granting the decision or any other Justice.

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is out of reach of competition. Popular preference, here, there, everywhere has but one verdict for this whiskey, viz:—

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THE STATEHOOD DEAL.

The present outcome of the bargaining that has been going on for the last two weeks over the admission of new States is a measure that no sane man would think of inventing or approving on the merits of the questions presented. It is a hodge-podge of inconsistent or ill-advised provisions made necessary by the prejudices or the interests of a few Senators and those for whom they stand.

The notion of making New Mexico and Arizona one State is a little better than having two States, but the name selected for the single State, Montezuma, is an indication of the character of so large a part of the inhabitants that one State is too many. The notion of dividing this State in two when it shall have attained a population of 700,000, of whom 300,000 shall live in what is now Arizona, and when the people of each division of the State shall vote in favor thereof, is of questionable constitutionality, and is absurd from the fact that the present Congress cannot in advance give that consent to the division of a State which is required by the Constitution. Incongruities of a like nature are involved in the curious conjunction of the Indian Territory with Oklahoma, with the proviso that the inhabitants of the former can have no part in the initial election of the State Government and of Senators and Representatives. Such devices as these, together with the exclusion of the new States from participation in the Presidential election of next year, are proofs that the whole business has been a matter of trading, with only remote reference to the interests and rights of the Nation. So far as this measure in itself is concerned, the Democrats are quite justified in refusing to be parties to such a transaction. If it becomes necessary to consent to it in order to secure the ratification of the Cuban and the canal treaties, another question is raised; but it is plain that it is an outrage that Senators of either party should be subjected to the humiliation of even considering a dicker of the sort.

The important fact in the admission of new States is that it is an act that can never be repealed. Once done it is done forever. The power in the Government of the Republic, the votes in the Senate, the share in the election of a President, cannot ever be taken away or reduced. A State may dwindle after admission; the number and character of its voters may change for the worse; but it stands perpetually on the level of the oldest, most prosperous, most intelligent and competent of the States. The admission should be determined on grounds of high public policy. On the other hand a refusal to admit one year can always be reversed. It may be followed by consent the next year. It involves at most delay, and the tendency of public feeling is such that delay is not likely to continue long after the Territory has any decent claims to admission. That the creation of two States, to be forever integral parts of the Union, can be forced by the intrigues of such a man as Senator QUAY, acting from motives of a purely personal nature, not even shared by his party, is a shameful thing. And it is but an instance of the working of the rules of the Senate, which, under pretext of securing freedom of debate, erects a tyranny of peculiarly base and pernicious nature. All the real discussion that has taken place in the Senate since the civil war can have had no beneficial effect that would offset the mischief done in the abuse of the power given to individual Senators.

THE MACEDONIAN SETTLEMENT.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the settlement which Turkey has accepted of reforms in Macedonia is a finality. Experience teaches that no Christian population subjected to Turkish misrule can ever be brought into a satisfactory condition until they have been emancipated from that misrule altogether. That is the lesson of all the procedures had in Southeastern Europe since the Berlin Conference, and long before, since, in fact, the outbreak of the Crimean war. That shadow of sovereignty which is called "suzerainty" and which "saves the face" of the Turk is all that he can safely be trusted to retain.

The reforms which it now appears that the Sultan, rather contrary to expectation, has agreed to accept, look even ridiculously mild. At best they constitute the "irreducible minimum" of what the Powers are not merely entitled but bound to demand. Some account of them was given in Sunday's TIMES. Slight as they seem, however, they must be very unacceptable at Constantinople. The requirement that the control of the gendarmerie shall be taken from the Turk and intrusted to subjects of the neutral nations, to Belgians and Dutchmen and Swiss, is no doubt deeply resented at the headquarters of the Turkish Army, while the requirement that the local needs of the Macedonian communities shall be met before any part of their revenue is sent to Constantinople must be viewed with equal disgust by the officials of the Turkish Treasury.

If we can neither command these Christians nor rob them, now may the unspeakable Turk say, what is the use of them at all? Sure enough, a Christian community in this happy situation is of no value to the Ottoman Empire. If the terms of the reform are strictly enforced, the Turk will save his face. But he will save nothing else. According to his nature, he will try to defeat the object of the reforms by disregarding the terms as far as he can, which is as far as he dares. But there is a limit to his probable venturesomeness in this direction. If he manages to nullify the consent he has been bullied into giving, the next step will be the extension to Macedonia of the same autonomy now enjoyed by the other Balkan States that have been carved out of the Ottoman Empire. In that case, not even the face of the Turk will be saved. He will have lost the shadow of sovereignty as well as the substance.

NOT A BLOW AT THE TRUSTS.

It is due, we think, to an inattentive reading of the decision of the Supreme Court in the lottery cases that attempts have been made to extend its scope not merely beyond the intent of the court, but beyond the limits expressly defined by the court itself in clear and well-considered language as the boundaries of its opinion. The Supreme Court has not decided that Congress may exclude from inter-State commerce articles in themselves innocent. It has not given its sanction to the theory set forth in Attorney General KNOX's Pittsburg speech, that Congress might put trust-made products under the ban and forbid their transportation from one State to another. It has not ruled that the prohibitory power of Congress extends absolutely to all forms of commerce. It has simply and solely decided that lottery tickets are articles of commerce, and that a law of Congress forbidding inter-State traffic in them is not unconstitutional. Attempts to broaden the scope of the decision, to read into it what is not there, what the court expressly says is not there, can have no other effect than to mislead public opinion.

Whoever reads the opinion with care will observe that Justice HARLAN, who wrote it, had continually in mind the case under consideration. He was thinking and writing of lottery tickets as objects of commerce. His reasoning, the illustrations he employs, his very words, show that he is considering a law forbidding inter-State commerce, not in innocent merchandise, but in articles "which will harm the public morals," which are "confessedly injurious to the public morals," which are excluded from commerce "for the purpose of guarding the morals" of the people, articles commerce in which constitutes "a kind of traffic which no one can be entitled to pursue as of right." He refers to the prohibition of inter-State commerce in diseased cattle as a pertinent illustration of the intent of the act.

In discussing the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution, its meaning, its limitations and the power of Congress under it, Justice HARLAN frequently and naturally employs language of a general import. It is this, we fear, which has misled the commentators. But a more diligent scrutiny of the opinion will, we are sure, lead to the conclusion that even when his language is general it is always to be construed as applied to the case before him and to the subject matter of that case—lottery tickets, an article injurious to the public morals, and therefore under the ban of every State in the Union. But we are not left to conjecture or to the uncertain processes of the reasoning of one man about the reasoning of another. Justice HARLAN effectively safeguards his opinion from the peril of unwarrantable constructions by making this disclaimer a part of it:

It is said, however, that the principle that in order to suppress lotteries carried on through inter-State commerce, Congress may exclude lottery tickets from such commerce, leads necessarily to the conclusion that Congress may arbitrarily exclude from commerce among the States any article, commodity, or thing of whatever kind or nature, or however useful or valuable, which it may choose, no matter with what motive, to declare shall not be carried from one State to another. It will be time enough to consider the constitutionality of such legislation when we must do so. The present case does not require the court to declare the full extent of the power that Congress may exercise in the regulation of commerce among the States. We may, however, repeat in this connection what the court has heretofore said, that the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, although plenary, cannot be deemed arbitrary, since it is subject to such limitations or restrictions as are prescribed by the Constitution. This power, therefore, may not be exercised so as to infringe rights secured or protected by that instrument.

Further on he expressly puts everybody on notice that the court in this decision has confined itself exclusively to the lottery cases:

The whole subject is too important, and the questions suggested by its consideration are too difficult of solution to justify any attempt to lay down a rule for determining in advance the validity of every statute that may be enacted under the commerce clause. We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic among those who choose to sell or buy them; that the carriage of such tickets by independent carriers from one State to another is therefore inter-State commerce; that under its power to regulate commerce among the several States Congress—subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted—has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from State to State.

From this language we are permitted to assume nothing whatever as to future decisions of the court. The Administration, hopefully relying upon the doctrine advanced by Attorney General KNOX, may be comforted. It may insist that the logic of this decision points infallibly to some future decision which would sustain the theory that Congress may constitutionally forbid inter-State commerce in articles the products of manufacturing trusts or combinations. On the other hand, capitalists and the managers of trusts may read between the lines of Justice HARLAN's warning an intimation that the court would hold such a law of Congress to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. The plain truth is that we must not read into the language of the court anything that is not there. Attorney General KNOX's theory stands where it stood before. There is not a word for or against it in the opinion of the court.

This decision affirms the authority of Congress to impose police restrictions upon traffic which has already become the subject of an exercise of the police power of the States. Lotteries are forbidden in every State. Diseased cattle, unwholesome food, immoral books, and other articles dangerous to health or morals are in all the States treated as subjects "of traffic which no one can be entitled to pursue as of right." It is fair reasoning, therefore, to assume that following the decision in the lottery cases any Federal law prohibiting commerce in articles which have already come under State police restraint would be sustained. It is unsafe reasoning to infer from this decision that a law of Congress which was in effect an exercise of original police power, a law putting under the ban of prohibition articles of commerce not prohibited by the States, would be held constitutional. Chief Justice FULLER, in his dissenting opinion, says that "to hold that Congress has general police power would be to hold that it may accomplish objects not intrusted to the general Government, and to defeat the operation of the Tenth Amendment." We find nothing in the majority opinion inconsistent with that view.

It is an occasion for public congratulation that the Supreme Court in this decision has dealt another blow to the lottery evil. The States have forbidden lotteries to do business, but they still exist and still do business. This final adjudication, by affirming the constitutionality of pains and penalties imposed upon those who assist them to do business, will make it more difficult for them to do it. Those who have read the brief of Assistant Attorney General JAMES M. BECK will observe that his view of the law has been sustained by the court to a degree which makes its decision a brilliant personal triumph for him.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMBINE.

The French ship owners, under the name of the General Syndicate of Shipowners, have just formed an amalgamation including all the French shipping companies, and having its headquarters in Paris. M. LEBON, ex-Minister of Commerce, is President. It brings together practically all the steamers and most of the sailing vessels of the French merchant marine, to the aggregate of 15,503,894 tons, which is very near the total merchant tonnage of France. Among the principal elements of the trust are the Messageries-Maritimes, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Compagnie Havraise-Peninsulaire, and the important houses engaged in the guano trade. The following prospectus has just been given to the public:

Subject to the provisions of the law of March 21, 1894, an association is formed by the owners of French ships, steam and sail, giving their adherence to the present regulations, to be named the "Central Committee of French Shipowners."

The objects of the association are the study of and defence of the common interests of the whole shipowning industry in France.

From this programme all questions of a nature to injure a part of the members of the association are discarded.

It may give help toward the solution of questions of interest to district groups of shipowners, which may be submitted by one or more adherents to the present regulations, but, on the condition that this intervention does not injure other members of the association.

The commercial significance of this consolidation is not yet sufficiently understood to warrant discussion.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A "WHIG"

The London Spectator, which takes great delight in picturesque characterization, has discovered that President ROOSEVELT has some of the essential traits of the old-fashioned British Whig. The Spectator thinks that he "has a great disregard of the personal consequences of any action that he may take"—and this is not so strange, since he "confesses it."—but he is of the Whig type of mind. That is to say, it is his habit "to recognise the good which is in existing institutions, whether ancient or of recent origin, and when they also have power for evil to aim at the regulation and limitation of that power, not at the destruction of the institutions, on the very unlikely chance that some substitute may be set up with only good potentialities."

This unique estimate of our excellent President is called out by his utterances on the subject of the trusts, which excite the unqualified admiration of his British critic. While we recognize the friendly tone of this comment, quite in harmony with the tone of the paper always in speaking of things American, we venture to point out that there is one regard in which our President does not rise to the height or the typical British Whig. The Spectator notes that the tariff is at the root of the greater part of the power which the trusts may be said to abuse. But the President is blind to the fact. He even denies it, and holds that the favors of the tariff cannot be withdrawn from the trusts without seriously imperiling the interests of their only possible competitors, the smaller concerns. That is not the spirit of the great party in British history which finally repealed the corn laws and was able to see the immense advantage of that free trade which made England for two-thirds of a century the greatest commercial and industrial power of the world. Mr. ROOSEVELT may have the caution of the Whigs; he has not as yet shown either their clearness of perception or their enlightened courage.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

Our Consular Service is considered by so many of ourselves to be bad that it is with even more wonder than satisfaction that we meet with a foreign tribute to it. One such appears, however, in a journal of Berlin, The World's Trade. The journal in question warns the German manufacturers against exhibiting at St. Louis. They cannot, it insists, in the present condition of the American tariff, hope to sell any goods by exhibiting. What they will do, it says, is merely to give the Yankees some German ideas to copy or adapt, which the Yankees are quite sufficiently doing already. In instances a case in which they were enabled to do so, with respect to hosiery, by a report of the American Consul at Chemnitz.

"The American manufacturers," adds our esteemed German contemporary, "are proceeding to work this system of espionage by establishing Chambers of Commerce and numerous Consulates in Germany." And it goes on to say:

In this respect it is a matter for regret that the German industries are at a disadvantage, as the German Consular officials—in point of rendering economic service—are not nearly as well trained or so useful as the American Consular staff.

We should be glad to accept this praise, but we cannot do so with a good conscience. The principle upon which our Consular system is manned puts it quite out of the question that the average American Consul should be so well equipped for any part of his work as the average German Consul. What is true is that Mr. MASON, now our Consul General at Berlin, is an officer of great diligence and of great intelligence who has for many years taken a serious view of his Consular functions, and whose promotion to his present place was very distinctly a recognition and reward of merit. Our German contemporary has simply made a natural but unjustified generalisation from the condition of the Consular Service under the direction of its representative at the German capital.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For some time past the Weather Bureau has been unusually successful in its predictions, and storm after storm has obligingly followed the course laid out for it by the prophetical meteorologists. On Saturday, however, luck turned or science slipped a cog, and things went wrong in the forecast shop. That day the afternoon papers, like the morning ones, made the all too familiar announcement of "rain or snow" for the next day, and the public waited with disgusted resignation for a continuance of the year's record for stormy Sundays. The early evening promised well—for the reputation of the prophets—but before midnight the clouds had all cleared away and the stars shone brightly until the sun drove them into retirement. He then did the shining till the stars again came on duty, and the day was as pleasant as a Winter day can be—which is saying not a little. Of course by the time the Sunday papers were ready to go to press the storm prediction had been withdrawn, and the morning prognostication was all right, but it then looked much more like an observation than like a prediction, and counted for little. Now it is not our custom to deride the Weather Bureau for its occasional mistakes, and we are not going to do so in this instance, but it does seem as if it would be judicious, when such mistakes occur, for the bureau to admit them frankly and to explain, in language easily comprehensible to laymen, just what happened. That would be the best of answers to the silly people for whom one error looms larger than twenty successes, and it might hasten the deserved appreciation of one of the best and most useful phases of governmental activity.

—It is worth noting, perhaps, that the first Marconi newspaper, though issued on a steamer belonging to the most British of British lines during an eastward voyage, and at a season when few Americans are going abroad, was filled in great part with information from this country. To be exact, of the nine news items presented to the Etruria's passengers, six originated in the United States, one in Morocco, one in Brazil, and the one from Great Britain—it was placed last, by the way—only said that the King had the influenza, a fact not without importance, of course, and still not to be called momentous. Only two of the United States items, those relating to the Venezuelan negotiations and the Rhodes scholarship, had any direct interest for Englishmen, the other four being distinctly American. This may have "just happened so" or it may possess a larger significance. Anyway, it's a bit queer, and the queerness is not at all unpleasant for ourselves.

—As we have commented with some severity on the resignation from the navy of Capt. HOBSON at a time when the need for his services was great and despite the decision of the medical examining board that he was physically able to render them, it is perhaps only fair that we should present his own statement of the reasons for his action. Interviewed on this subject the other day in Minneapolis, the Captain said that his eyes are in a very bad way, and then went on: "This has been demonstrated by the medical examining board, and it is well enough recognized that I ought to be retired, but as it is admitted that I might not go blind at my work in the construction department for several years, there was no recourse for the department but to keep me at work until I did go blind. Of course, I could have been retired by an act of Congress, but there was difficulty in securing the passage of such an act. I have not been very fortunate in the matter." The Captain ascribed the condition of his eyes to their long exposure to the reflection of tropic sunshine from the water while he was engaged in raising and repairing the vessels sunk by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, and declared that the best oculist in Hongkong had told him that he could escape blindness only by leaving the tropics. That is the Captain's case as he makes it himself. It will be interesting to hear what the members of the examining board have to say about his statement that they would have kept him at his construction work simply because the blindness it would inevitably cause would not be immediate. The possibilities of official routine are great, but it is hard to believe that they are as great as that.

—That ancient controversy about the origin and meaning of the saying, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," has been revived by the correspondents of The Washington Post, with most of them supporting the common theory that "hangs" should be "honks," and that the peculiar cry of migrating geese is heard from far aloft only when the weather is and is likely to remain pleasant. The fact that geese "honk" rather oftener when bad weather forces them to fly low than when they fly high has never prevented this theory from being popular and probably never will, and, of course, those who see nothing unlikely in the use of "goose" for "geese" will not be troubled to accept "hangs" as a corruption of "honks," though there are several arguments against doing so. One of The Post's correspondents, however, has a really good, if not an altogether satisfactory, explanation of the mystery. As an old Kentuckian, he says, he has vivid memories of rustic frolics known as "goose-pullings," which he proceeds to describe: "A goose was hung by the feet to a high limb of a tree, with its head downward and quite high enough to be beyond the reach of the longest-armed man riding horseback underneath at ordinary gait. The trick was to start several rods away and ride at full gallop toward the tree. As the rider reached the point where the goose hung, he would spring upward, catch the head and quickly twist it off. He was then entitled to the body of the bird as his prize. Sometimes the neck was greased in order to make the feat more difficult, but this was generally condemned as cruel to the bird. It required a skillful spring from the rider to reach a high-hung goose, and there was just one supreme moment in which it could be done at all, with the horse going at such speed, the other contestants all shouting and urging him on to confuse the rider and thus prevent him from grasping the prize." When there were many competitors it was necessary to hang the goose particularly high, in order that the "sport" might not be too quickly ended, and, as large numbers could be gathered only in dry weather when the roads were good, the notifications came to take the form now so much better known than understood. This accounts well enough for "the goose hangs high," but it is obviously weak as regards "everything is lovely," and we more than suspect that the problem as a whole is yet to be solved.

—One Chicago parson has done extremely well in scolding with severity another Chicago parson who had denounced Mrs. HETTY GREEN for foreclosing a mortgage on a "poor little church" in that city. If churches, whether little and poor or big and rich, see fit to borrow money in the regular way from persons who make a business of lending it, there is no imaginable reason why they should not pay their debts, also in the regular way, when the agreed time for doing so comes—no imaginable reason, that is, if they have the money to pay with, and if they haven't it they should reproach themselves, not their creditor, if the latter takes the only measures possible to recover the loan. It is necessary for churches to do more or less business, and it ill becomes them to do it in unbusinesslike fashion, which is or ought to be the same as doing it in dishonest fashion, and, in the case of an acknowledged debt voluntarily incurred, payment or forfeiture of the security is the alternative for honest churches as for honest men. In this era of great gifts to organizations of public utility, the managers and beneficiaries thereof need to be on their guard to avoid a form of pauperization that is becoming somewhat common, but is not on that account the more admirable. The acceptance of favors is twice dangerous—it creates an obligation that may be found embarrassing later, and it weakens self-reliance and self-respect. By no means all beggars walk the streets in rags. Not a few live in fine houses and accept from their richer neighbors alms in the shape of educational and even religious advantages that they are perfectly well able to buy for themselves.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB'S PICTURE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent notice of the current exhibition of oil paintings at the Salmagundi Club in to-day's issue there is a not unnatural error.

You say: "The Salmagundi Club brings together several hundred paintings once a year, and then on a given evening holds an auction of those pictures not sold during the exhibition. * * * Thursday next is the evening for the sale."

The Salmagundi Club holds a series of exhibitions during the year, one of which precedes an auction as you describe, (except that then the pictures are sold only at auction.) That, however, has already taken place. The present one is the regular oil exhibition—of more important work—at which sales are made only in the usual manner. It closes on Thursday evening, but not with an auction.

PARKER MANN,
Secretary Art Committee Salmagundi Club.
New York, Feb. 23, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Artemus Ward's Tribute.

One of the best things ever said of George Washington was that he "never slepped over."—Providence Journal.

The Winter of Discontent.

The four seasons are seldom on good terms with each other. There is a decided coolness between Autumn and Spring.—Philadelphia Record.

Not a Success.

Ascum—Were you one of her chafing-dish party?

Al. Way Seaton—Huh! we were a chafing chafing-dish party. The chafing dish didn't chafe as much as we did, and some of us are hungry yet.—Philadelphia Press.

By Way of a Lesson.

"One of our cars ran over another man last night," announced the Superintendent of the street railway line.

"Well," replied the President, "after a while the people will learn that the only safe place is aboard the car and that 5 cents is a small price to pay for safety."—Chicago Post.

THE COLONIAL PORTRAIT.

This painting in an unused room
Preserves to-day her features well,
Who in her fair and virgin bloom
(The legend reads) was "Mistress Nell."

Not always was she thus alone,
But in Colonial times, I feel,
She had admirers where she shone—
Say, in the old Virginia reel.

Although her gown's of mode gone by,
Her jewels' patterns none have seen,
And her brown, powdered hair's done high—
She yet looks down in obvious sense.

Looks smiling downward as if Art
Had caught the joy her eyes reveal,
Just after winning some dear heart
While dancing the Virginia reel!

Were after evenings drear or fair?
Did she recall with smile or sigh
Old candelabras' mellow glare,
Old violins' music throbbing nigh?

Tradition, even, does not tell.
But ever me the thought doth steal:
I should have loved this Mistress Nell
Who danced the old Virginia reel.

—WILL C. HALE.

CALL TO RABBI KOHLER

Presidency of the Hebrew Union College Offered to Him.

New York Clergyman Who Worked with the Late Dr. Wise for Reform Judaism Summoned to Succeed the Dead Leader.

The Rev. Dr. Kohler, senior rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, has received a call to the Presidency of the Hebrew Union College, in Cincinnati, the first and until recently, when a conservative seminary was established in New York, the only seminary in America for the education of Jewish ministers. Dr. Kohler has been connected with the pastorate of the Temple Beth-El for twenty-four years, and, while he acknowledges that a position as head of a seminary would be more congenial to his tastes and aspirations, he has announced that he will not accept it without the consent of his congregation. It is expected that a meeting of the congregation will be held in the near future to act upon Dr. Kohler's request.

The Hebrew Union College was founded in 1875 by the late Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise. Dr. Wise for many years was a leader of American Judaism. He was President of the college from its foundation until his death, three years ago. In memory of his career steps were taken to create an endowment fund of $300,000 for the college. About $150,000 has been collected thus far.

The institution is devoted to the Progressive or "Reform" Jewish wing. It is supported in large measure by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, consisting of more than 100 Jewish congregations in all sections of the country. Among its members are Dr. Kohler's New York congregation, the Temple Emanu-El, Rodoph Sholom, and Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim.

Dr. Kohler's call from the Governors of the college was a unanimous one. It came entirely unsolicited on Dr. Kohler's part and as a result of three years of deliberation and consideration by the Trustees. The position has been tendered to Dr. Kohler for life, and it is understood that there is to be a reorganization of the college. The duties of the new President will begin on Sept. 1, next.

In his letter to S. Sulzberger, acting President of Temple Beth-El, Dr. Kohler says:

I beg to inform you that a call to the Presidency of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati has been tendered to me by its Board of Governors, and after giving the matter careful consideration I have concluded that it is my duty to accept the offer.

I fully realize what it means to sever the ties of friendship and cherished associations formed during twenty-four years' service as minister of this congregation, but the field of work opened to me as the head of a great institution of Jewish learnings, devoted to the purpose of educating and training American rabbis, is so congenial to my tastes and aspirations, and the opportunity of devoting all my labors and energies to the promotion of the cause of Reform Judaism in America on a larger scale in conformity with my highest wish, is so great that I feel that I ought to follow the honorable call.

I have advised the authorities of the college that I would not accept the offer until I had secured the consent of the congregation. I would, therefore, ask you to convene a meeting of the congregation and place this communication before them, requesting them, on my behalf, to release me of my duties as minister of the congregation from the 1st of September, 1903, when the twenty-fourth year of my ministry in Temple Beth-El terminates, and the new scholastic year of the college begins.

The death of the much-lamented Rev. Dr. M. Mielziner, the acting President of the Hebrew Union College, which occurred last week, makes it desirable that the Board of Governors be apprised at an early date of my acceptance, and I would, therefore, request you to call a meeting of the congregation as soon as you deem it feasible.

The fact that Temple Beth-El has been one of the supporters of the Hebrew Union College ever since it was called into existence encourages me in the belief that the members of your congregation will take a certain pride in the call of their minister to a position so influential and important to the cause of Reform Judaism, as is the one so long occupied by the immortal founder of the institution, the late Dr. I. M. Wise, and with me invoke God's blessing upon the great task that would thereby be imposed upon me.

The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler was born in Furth, Bavaria, in May, 1843, and was educated at the Universities of Munich, Berlin, and Leipsic, (1865-9,) taking his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Erlangen, Germany, in 1869. His doctor's thesis, published in that year and entitled "Der Segen Jakobs," ("Jacob's Blessing,") was one of the earliest works in which the scientific principles of Bible criticism and modern science were harmonized with religion.

In 1869 Dr. Kohler left Germany and came to America to accept a call to the pulpit of the Beth-El Congregation in Detroit. In 1870 he married Johanna Einhorn, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Einhorn of New York, one of the leaders of the American Jewish reform movement.

Almost immediately after his arrival in New York Dr. Kohler participated actively in the Philadelphia Reform Conference, of which Dr. Einhorn, Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, and Dr. Samuel Hirsch of Philadelphia were among the leading spirits, and he took an active part in the deliberations of that assembly in formulating the principles of Progressive Judaism. In 1871 he accepted a call to the pulpit of the Sinai Congregation of Chicago, and filled that charge till he resigned, in 1879, to accept a call to the pulpit of Beth-El Congregation, in New York City, as successor of Dr. Einhorn.

While in Chicago Dr. Kohler introduced Sunday lectures into American Jewish pulpits, as an addition to the regular Saturday services, an innovation which has since been quite generally introduced into American Jewish reform congregations. His brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, became his successor in Chicago. Dr. Kohler has, however, never favored a substitution of Sunday services for the historical Jewish Sabbath.

In 1885 Dr. Kohler, after securing the co-operation of the Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch, called together a Reform Jewish Rabbinical Conference, which met at Pittsburg and formulated a declaration of principles for reform Judaism in America which is popularly known as the "Pittsburg Platform."

Dr. Kohler was for many years President of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers and has been a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis since the organization of that society. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College for upward of twenty years. He has always been an active and prolific contributor to Jewish and Oriental periodicals. He has collected a private library of about 10,000 volumes, constituting what is probably the largest private library of "Judaica" in this country.

CHURCH LOSES ITS PROPERTY.

St. Edmund's, Because of Defective Title, Surrenders Land on Which Its Building Stands.

St. Edmund's Episcopal Church, Bronx Borough, has lost its property through a defective land title. This title it has clung to for several years, endeavoring meanwhile to perfect it, but by a vote of 5 to 3 its Trustees have just decided to give up the struggle. Upon the plot there is a small frame church, which the congregation may be able to remove, but even that is doubtful.

Forty years ago Lewis G. Morris sold to two brothers named Sullivan four lots at what is now Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street for $300. The deed was made out and recorded at White Plains, but the brothers never called for it. Unpaid taxes accumulated, and some years afterward Mr. Morris repurchased the lots, 100 by 100 feet, at a tax sale, and paid off all back debts. He then sold the property on a tax lease for 99 years to St. James vestry, Fordham, which took title for St. Edmund's, the latter not being incorporated. Efforts were made to find the heirs of the Sullivan brothers some months ago, and children of one were discovered and bought off for $100. Perfection of title was desired, because there was need to build a larger church. Agitation of the subject brought to light sixteen heirs of the second brother, and they brought suits. Asked to furnish money to defend the title, the Trustees of St. Edmund's, by the vote already given, declined to do so on the ground that they have no right to spend church money to such an uncertain end. The property now is worth $10,000 at least. The rector is the Rev. J. C. Smiley.

PETER GILSEY SALE ITEMS.

Pictures and Interesting Autograph Letters Disposed Of at Auction.

Interesting items, theatrical, literary, and political, were auctioned last evening by John Anderson, Jr., at 20 West Thirtieth Street, in the sale of Part II. of the collection of the late Peter Gilsey. Among the items sold and the prices fetched for them were the following:

Autograph letter of George IV. of Great Britain, four pages, Carlton House, June 19, 1806, to Count Hardenberg, a German statesman, writing in French, referring to the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland toward him and expressing regret that he cannot receive the Count on the same footing as formerly, $5.50.

Autograph letter in pencil of U. S. Grant, Headquarters, La Grange, Nov. 4, 1862, to Gen. C. S. Hamilton, ordering him to seize the bridges on the river near Holly Springs; also stating that McPherson is moving to meet him and that a large force is coming up from New Orleans, $27.50.

A portrait of Nell Gwynne with lamb, "The Painter's part is done, the features' hitt of Madam Gwynn, as arte can show her," Wm. Faithorne, F. Lely, pinxit; G. Valck, sculp., $60.

Autograph letter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, signed N. H., Liverpool, April 20, 1855, to E. P. Elizabeth Peabody, whose sister Sophia he frequently mentions, "I sometimes feel as if I ought to palliate, you ask, the relation between husband and wife. But the conjugal relation is one which God never meant you to share and which therefore, He apparently did not give you the hardiest to understand," $16.

Autograph four-line poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes signed by him, Boston, Nov. 28, 1884, $10.50.

Autograph letter of "Stonewall" Jackson, Cornelia Store, Virginia, April 21, 1862, sent by courier to Gen. Ewell, giving him information of the approach of the Federal advance guard on Columbia Bridge and warning him against sending detachments in the direction of Madison Court House, $20.

A rare colored portrait of Thomas Jefferson, "A Philosopher, a Patriot, and a Friend. Desiné par son Ami Fodéré Musicbaiko et Gravé par St. Schmitcher," $180.

Autograph letter of Lady Hamilton, Richmond, Nov. 3, 1806, announcing that she will have to sell Merton and everything else as the Government will do nothing for her, written no doubt shortly after the death of Nelson in 1805 and before she had decided to escape to France to avoid her creditors, $25.

A portrait of Jacob Hall, the rope dancer, etched by F. de Bruno after Jacob Van Geel, $40.

Half-length portrait of John Henderson, "of the greatest celebrity worthy of being wished in Westminster Abbey, mezzotint, by J. Jones after Gainsborough, London, 1788, $60.

PATRICK DIVVER'S ESTATE.

Relatives Say It is Worth About $100,000—He Did Not Make a Will.

Politicians have been waiting for news of the filing of the will of Patrick Divver, the Tammany politician of the Second Assembly District, who for many years was a distinct figure in wigwam politics. During the heat of factional struggles the opponents of "Judge" Divver always claimed that he was worth more than $1,000,000, and that he had made all his wealth out of politics. He was also attacked as being the owner of a home at Cedarhurst, Long Island, worth a fortune. Inquiry developed the fact yesterday that Patrick Divver did not make a will, and according to relatives and friends the entire value of the Divver estate is about $100,000, to be divided among seven children. About a year ago Mr. Divver said to a friend:

"I am not going to make a will. All the property I have can be divided according to the laws of the State."

One of the members of the family said yesterday that in a few days letters of administration would be applied for in the Surrogate's Court. The estate of Judge Divver is said to be in three pieces of down town New York real estate, his former home, which it is claimed is worth about $8,000, and his house and ground at Cedarhurst, worth less than $20,000.

"Judge Divver was a very much abused man by political enemies," said a Tammany politician yesterday. "He never took any of the graft and the fight between the Chief of Police Devery and Divver arose because when the latter was a Police Justice and Devery was a Police Captain the Judge sent away hundreds of people who were paying protection money to the police and refused to allow any one to haul him off. Divver was never a wealthy man, and a large part of his wealth was made in one real estate speculation, about which little is known. He bought a saloon next to the entrance to the bridge, and had hard work to raise the $7,500 to bind his option on the property. In less than ten weeks he sold the property to Al. Adams, and made a profit of $28,000 on the deal. Divver was one of the shrewdest men on down town real estate, and if he had not been active in politics he would have died worth a million dollars."

DINNER OF THE CAYUGAS.

The Society Celebrates the Cession of Indian Lands One Hundred and Fourteen Years Ago.

The Society of the Cayugas last night celebrated with a banquet the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the cession of the Indian lands to the State of New York. The central part of the State was well represented by members who occupy the lands and call themselves by the Indian titles. The first qualification for membership is that the forefather of the applicant could shoot straight when it was necessary to make good Indians, or to negotiate with the savage in a manner proving the white man better than the red man at a bargain.

On the menu card every dish was accompanied by a verse, of which one, under the announcement of "Saddle of Canada lamb, sauce Colbert, stuffed artichokes, and green peas," read as follows:

The ancient saying of the seer of Zion
That fierce and meek should mingle, was no sham
The Indian in the saddle is a lion,
The saddleless the Indian is a lamb.

A letter of regret was read from the Grand Sachem, Frederick W. Seward, who, owing to illness, could not be present. Another treat the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, though it caused great disappointment at his absence, was cheered at the conclusion of its reading, for it breathed the warlike spirit of the ancestors. Dr. Cuyler regretted that his age prevented the journey. He added:

"If any man from any county of Central New York shall dispute the supremacy of the Cayugas, 'Shock him on the spot.'"

The first speaker was Mayor Edward M. Osborne of Auburn, who told of the difficulties of a reform Government in his city, where there were more saloons on the principal streets leading to the school houses than there were private dwellings or stores, and where the report of the Civil Service Examining Board as to the availability of men intended for promotion on the police force was that a man who owned a gambling house was first.

Mr. Osborne, who is President of the Trustees of the George Junior Republic, told his hearers he believed that reform had not been crushed to earth in his community.

The other speakers were Gen. W. H. Seward and Frederick I. Allen.

CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB DINNER.

Robert S. Armstrong Prisoner in a Burlesque Arrest.

The Correspondents' Club of New York had its annual dinner yesterday. It was a "bachelor's dinner" at the "Jolly Dungeon," in West Twenty-fourth Street. The principal guest was Robert S. Armstrong, First Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and formerly a member of the club.

Two of the club members, disguised as customs officers, made a burlesque arrest of Mr. Armstrong for smuggling jewelry. He was searched and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery and sentenced to pay a fine.

President M. F. Murphy of the club presented to two of the members who are soon to marry bouquets of Roosevelt carnations, attached to highly decorated cards inscribed with quotations from President Roosevelt's letter on "Race Suicide."

DINNER TO MGR. FARLEY.

A dinner in honor of Archbishop Farley was given last night at the residence of Edward D. Farrell, 229 West Fifty-seventh Street. It was served by Delmonico. Among the guests were:

Justice James Fitzsimpson,	The Rev. Father James Doyle,
Justice Henry Bischoff,	Col. W. Cary Sanders,
Justice Jas. A. Blanchard,	Miles M. O'Brien,
Justice T. M. Davis,	John Fox,
Justice A. J. Gridzman,	Henry Fox,
Justice Edward Amend,	Thomas McCann,
Justice Edward E. McCall,	John F. O'Rourke,
Justice Chas. H. Truax,	Hermann Ridder,
Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve,	George F. Colemann,
The Rev. Father Lavelle,	Thomas Byrnes,
The Rev. Father Hayes,	William H. Kenny,
	Isa

RECITAL BY HAMBOURG

Second Performance of the Pianist Here This Season.

His Playing Better Than That at His First Concert—Selections from Schumann and Chopin.

Mr. Mark Hambourg's pianoforte recital in January was announced at the time as his only one in New York this season. But for whatever reason, perhaps because he wished to better the impression left by that performance, he gave a second one yesterday afternoon, which took place in the Manhattan Theatre. If this was indeed the reason, he certainly succeeded, for his playing was considerably better than that at his first one. Mr. Hambourg never lets us forget the fact that he is a virtuoso, and that fact always looms more or less large in all his performances. Fortunately yesterday it was somewhat less than more, and in the best of his playing there was an abundance of the musical temperament and the prompting for musical expression which it is the function of virtuoso powers to serve, and not to dominate. Also he showed more power of self-restrain and of artistic balance, more repose, more concern for the aspects of pure beauty in his play. He was more merciful to the composer, to the piano, to the ears of his listeners.

So it was possible to enjoy his performance of Schumann's C major Fantasia, which constituted the most important number of his programme, for the breadth and power and passionate energy of his reading, of which he always has a plenty, and also to find the poetry of it, the large, imaginative sweep of Schumann's exuberant early years reproduced in it. It was fine imagining, perhaps the best that Mr. Hambourg has ever done in New York. So, too, was his performance of a clever prelude and fugue in F minor, by Clarence Lucas; that is worked out as a brilliant display piece for a soloist, while it has some interesting contrapuntal traits as a piece of work. Mr. Lucas is a Canadian now resident in England, who has had orchestral works played in London and a "Macbeth" overture by Mr. Thomas in Chicago. This piece indicates a considerable talent and command of the musical effects.

Mr. Hambourg's Chopin playing was not so convincing. The G major nocturne was lacking in delicate fragrance, and the Berceuse was likewise too straightforward. In the six preludes that he gave he attained some very remarkable effects, as in the one in B flat minor, which he played with dazzling brilliancy and impetuous energy, doubling the final octave passage quite unnecessarily, except from the virtuoso's point of view, so that the audience insisted upon its repetition. That in F major he played so fast and so lightly, although he departed from the composer's intention in making the rapid figure in the right hand crisp and sparkling instead of the utmost delicacy.

Then he came frankly down into the department of the virtuoso in his performance of the waltz from Rubinstein's "Le Bal," and continued upon that plane in some of the other pieces upon his programme, which, ending with Liszt's transcription of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, included also Mr. Hambourg's own arrangement of a theme of Paganini's, Scambatti's "Vecchio Menuetto," and an etude by Poldini.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT.

The last of the series of five symphony concerts under the direction of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler was given last evening in Carnegie Hall. The audience, which was the smallest of the season, was confronted upon its entrance into the hall with an unexpected and unannounced change on the programme, whereby the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert was substituted for the orchestral fantaisie of Ottokar Novacek that had been promised. The reasons for the change can only be imagined, but they lead to the belief that the audience was the gainer by it in the interest and enjoyment obtained from the concert. There have been better performances of Schubert's beautiful torso, performances of greater finish and of a keener sense of contrast, as, for instance, between the themes of the first movement, and more elasticity of tempo. Apart from these things there was nothing in the playing of the symphony to disturb the sensibilities of those who have been brought up on it.

Mme. Nordica, who was to appear later in the evening as Brünnhilde in the performance of "Siegfried" at the Opera House, was the soloist of the evening, a place she was able to fill, because of the fact that Brünnhilde first appears in the last act of the music drama, when all well-regulated symphony concerts have come to their close. She sang the entrance air of Elisabeth from the second act of "Tannhäuser," "Dich, theure Halle." It was her first appearance on the concert stage this season in New York. She sang in a way that could only cause regret at her infrequent appearances in this way, with superb power and a kindling enthusiasm and in splendid voice. She was recalled with enthusiasm, and all arrangements having been made for her to sing an additional piece, she did so promptly. It was Schumann's song, "Waldesgespräch," which was conceived in an intensely dramatic spirit, going, indeed, to the very limit of a style permitted by the conventions of the concert stage in interpreting the shuddering mystery of "the witch Lorelei" that Schumann has incorporated into the music.

The concert closed with a performance of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, the performance of reasonable merit. Mr. Wetzler's last concerts have not upheld the promises of the first. They have not shown the results of such elaborate preparation, and have not been of such distinction from the artistic point of view as to lift them above other concerts by local players.

SIEGFRIED AT THE OPERA.

Another enormous audience witnessed the performance of "Siegfried" last evening in the second cycle of Wagner's Nibelung trilogy at the Metropolitan Opera House. There could scarcely, indeed, have been any more people accommodated in the house, and there was an unwonted degree of enthusiasm. The cast was the same as has been presented before this season at the "Siegfried" performances, except that Mme. Maurer took the part of Erda, that has previously been allotted to Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Mr. Burgstaller was not in his best voice at first, but he soon recovered himself and imparted through his impersonation in a striking manner that has won him such golden opinions, especially in his singing of the music. There are certain points in his interpretation that are difficult to reconcile with the character of the situations, as, for instance, his lack of activity in the forging scenes, and in some of his action in the forest scene of the second act. But on the whole he is an admirable Siegfried. Mr. Van Rooy was also not quite his best in voice, not having fully recovered from his recent indisposition, which caused him to pass himself somewhat, though this, with Mr. Van Rooy, is not altogether a disadvantage. His impersonation of Wotan had all the nobility and power that have made it one of the best that the public has enjoyed. There was Mr. Bispham as Alberich, sinister and passionate, and the inimitable Mime of Mr. Reiss, the very embodiment of the character. Mme. Nordica was the Brünnhilde. And the result of it all was a performance sharpened with the spirit of the work and full of dramatic power.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The second concert of the Dannreuther Quartet was given last evening in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Owing to the indisposition of Miss Heyman, who had been announced to play the pianoforte part in Schumann's D minor trio, Mrs. Dannreuther took her place. The programme consisted in addition of a divertimento by Haydn for violin, violoncello, and Dvorak's so-called "American" quartet, Op. 96.

"RESURRECTION" IN BROOKLYN.

Etta Proctor Otis as Maslova Leads the Company at the Columbia Theatre.

According to the playbill, this week's attraction at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, is "Resurrection by Count Leo Tolstoy." It is one of the first of numerous stage versions of the Russian novel that are no doubt destined to carry Tolstoy's name throughout the land. If Tolstoy recognizes these children of his he will perhaps be a wise, and perhaps a sadder man.

The Palmer-Morton version at the Victoria Theatre is too far from the original by half the depth that separates French drama from Anglo-American melodrama. This version which is lamely attributed to Tolstoy is by no half-literary Laodician; it goes the whole chute. It is as faithful to the original as is to be expected of such a melodrama; but from first to last there is no doubt that it is our old familiar friend. The chief situations are rapidly-built scaffolds rather than solid dramatic architecture; and scarcely a touch of literary feeling remains. Next to such names as Alexia Euphimivitch and Euphemia Botchkova the joke that scored most heavily with the audience was this remark from one of the women in prison: "I killed my husband with an axe, but he deserved it."

Yet just because this American, who calls himself Count Leo Tolstoy, has worshipped his gods with an undivided heart, the popular appeal of the melodrama as melodrama is greater than that of the Morton version. Since the Prince, Dimitri, instead of devoting his life to Tolstoian philanthropy, is to marry a Princess at the end, behold! the author manages to get the lady out to Siberia as the sister of a newly appointed Governor in time to appear in person in the last act. And as Maslova is to marry a Nihilist fellow-prisoner, behold again! the playwright's geometry is correct, for he introduces the man in the first act as a faithful, unrewarded lover. When two couples who have long loved each other pair off at the end before your very eyes, who can doubt that the ending is a happy one?

Etta Proctor Otis and Sidney Toler played Maslova and Dimitri. The parts were the fattest in the play, and they were amply filled. Miss Otis has the talents of an exceptional actress concealed upon her person. As the enamored Katusha, to be sure, in sprightly Easter holiday attire, the eye failed to accept her. When Dimitri, seeing her form outlined on the window shade, exclaimed, "Here's her shadow!" it was impossible to avoid a friendly wish that it might speedily grow less. In the later scenes her costume and her part both admitted of a greater amplitude of treatment, and here her art rang out distinct and true. She does not rise to the heights of Miss Walsh's emotional vigor, but she never descends to the depths which Miss Walsh permits herself, and so, in spite of some rather bald lines in her part, she makes a pleasant impression, and one more fully in the spirit of the novel.

As was perhaps natural in the transpontine borough, the religious element in the play was brought out with a loud voice, especially in the matter of organ music, which though it would be sacrilege in a Russian church, flourishes across the East River. Mr. Toler was not quite as large as a church, but he played his part much as if he had been one. He had several long speeches about his noble purposes, some of them soliloquies, and he delivered them as if he were intoning a service. But aside from this, which is purely a matter of local option, he was dignified and restrained.

VON SEYFFERTITZ RETURNS.

A Hearty Welcome for the Grotesque Comedian of the Irving Place Theatre, and a Graceful Speech.

Last night the Irving Place Theatre was in its most intimate family mood. Gustav von Seyffertitz, who has long been the darling of the laughter-loving patrons of the house, has of late months been in retirement because of a complete loss of voice, which until recently was reported to be permanent. He has now regained almost complete control of his vocal organs, and last night took a leading part as grotesque comedian, with all his old vim and authority, and with undiminished comic powers.

He was welcomed with a burst of applause that was very long and very loud, and after the final curtain made a speech full of joy at having regained the practice of his art, of unaffected gratitude for Herr Conried's faithful kindness during his illness, and of response to the abundant welcome of his public. Altogether, it was an evening full of genuine and homely feeling.

The play was "Die Dragoner," a farce in three acts from the French of Charles Ecasu and Edouard Delavigne. It was not a work of literary art even of the kind one so often finds in these Parisian farces. But it was unflaggingly lively and funny, with more than the usual slamming of doors and hiding in odd corners. Best of all, it afforded von Seyffertitz an admirable opportunity.

He is a dragoon, and valet to his Captain. For good, and sufficiently funny farcical reasons, the Captain's prospective mother-in-law falls in love with him, and intends marriage. His best scenes are those in the second act, in which he is torn between his old and habitual obedience to his Captain, his new and awestruck obedience to the widow he is marrying, and a budding inclination to play the father-in-law both toward the widow's daughter and toward her fiancé, his old master, the Captain. The supporting company was particularly strong and entered with admirable sympathy into the spirit and tempo of this amiable French froth.

ANOTHER PATTI FAREWELL.

She Will Give Sixty Concerts in the United States and Canada at $5,000 Each.

Robert Grau yesterday received the signed contracts from Adelina Patti, by which she finally indicates that she will come to America on another farewell tour next October for a season of sixty concerts in the United States and Canada.

She has put up a forfeit of $20,000, and as surety in case Mr. Grau fails in his contract he has deposited $40,000 in a London bank. The contract stipulates that Mme. Patti is to sing only twice at each concert, with possible encores. Her numbers, subject to change by herself, will be limited to the popular ballads of England and America, selections from "La Traviata," "Lucia," and the "Barbiere de Siviglia." Those who have heard Mme. Patti in recent years say that her voice retains much, if not all, of its oldtime charm and richness, and that she will therefore be able to please as much as she did at her last "farewell" in New York at the Madison Square Garden about nine years ago.

The concert tour is booked to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 3. Later Mme. Patti will go in a special car to Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and then West to Chicago, St. Louis, and the other important cities to the coast, excepting New Orleans.

The contract stipulates that she is to receive $5,000 for each concert. The singers to appear with her have not yet been selected, with the exception of Mme. Nantinelli. Signor Sapio will be the musical director and James W. Morrisey the business manager.

PICKANINNIES AT THE CIRCLE.

Four, Including a Solemn-Looking Little Girl, Do Strenuous Work—"Broadway Chappie" Troubles.

Mamie Remington is a vaudeville "artist" who is having an easy time of it at the Circle Theatre this week. Her position differs somewhat from that of the Hibernian gentleman who wrote to his friend in Ireland, "This is a great country; all you have to do is to carry a hod to the tenth story, and a man up there does all the work." Miss Remington has four pickaninnies who do the strenuous work for her, and all she has to do is to walk about in a gown of satin and silver, and carol a few ditties of the approved music hall kind. The "picks" are a funny group. There are two girls and two boys. One of the girls is tall and thin, the other short and dumpy, with a face that is absolutely serious; even while everybody else is convulsed with mirth at her antics. She is the clown of the aggregation, and its chief acrobat besides.

Miss Remington comes on with a blare of the brasses and sings one verse of a coon song. Then she makes an exit. Immediately the pickaninnies appear and strike attitudes. They stretch their arms toward the point at which the singer has made her exit and break forth into this plaintive melody:

> I got my eyes on you-oo-oo,
> I'd like to win you, too-oo-oo,
> Sweethearts like you are few-oo-oo,
> I got my eye on you-oo-oo.

The voices take on a lingering cadence of sentimental longing, and combined with the grotesque appearance of the singers, evoke much laughter. Then the boys drop to their knees before the two little girls and sing a love song. And before they have finished the last verse each lad tries to steal a kiss, with a resultant hair-pulling and ear-boxing performance on the part of the irate girls.

Miss Remington enters again and the orchestra strikes up a livelier measure. The little girl turns handsprings all over the stage, and the smaller boy does some pigeontoeing, while the others stand back and clap their hands with occasional shouts of "Good boy!" "Lawsy me!" and "My, my!" Everybody gets into the spirit of the thing, the audience is in roars. Miss Remington laughs aloud, three of the pickaninnies grin from ear to ear, but the little girl still refuses to crack a smile.

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If there is any special torture reserved for bad vaudevillians after they leave the earthy theatre for a continuous performance in another land, it will probably be the necessity of delivering a monologue of their own composing before an audience of shades who refuse to see the point of each and every joke. Certainly no phase of the business of entertainer is more trying than that.

"Billy" Clifford, who is billed as "The Broadway Chappie," had a bad half hour of it yesterday afternoon. A large part of Clifford's acts consists of the telling of jokes, which, to an extent, depend for their effect upon his play on words. It is a monologue that has been tried and found good, and, indeed, it went well on Monday night. But yesterday afternoon's audience was either of the trapped variety or it didn't just care for the particular sort of thing that the performer was handing out. As a result most of what he had to say was delivered amid a stillness so acute that the winking of an eyelash could have been heard all over the house.

Clifford struggled manfully. He nursed his points, he told his jokes in diagrammatic form, so that they might have been intelligible to an infant. But the audience sat stolid.

"I'm the endurance comedian," he remarked, after about fifteen minutes of that sort of thing. "You see, I've got to stay here, so don't worry. They are setting the stage for the living pictures."

Then a happy thought struck him.

"I'm going to give an imitation of rolling thunder," he went on. "I don't know just when I will give it, but you just wait and see."

Then he continued to tell jokes for a few minutes. Suddenly from behind the back drop came the rumbling of a platform being moved into place by the stage hands for the picture act.

"There, there!" shouted the comedian, "an imitation of rolling thunder. How do you like it?"

The ice was broken, the audience applauded the bit of interpolated fun, and from that time on things were easier for the "Broadway Chappie." When he ended his performance with some neat dancing the people out in front insisted on more.

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Enter a large blonde woman. She confides to the trusting public that the night before she was introduced to Lord Percival Get-The-Coin. The lord is under the impression that she is the daughter of a millionaire, and is about to call with a view of proposing matrimony. As a matter of fact she has no father, no money, and owes two weeks' rent.

"Ah, I must get some one to impersonate my father," she cries. "But who shall it be?"

Enter at this point a dissipated masculine person, who in answer to her queries informs her that he is the piano tuner. The piano tuner must of course play the father. He does not follow her explanation very intelligently, but is willing to do anything for a promised reward. The woman gives him a dollar, tells him to hire evening clothes and make himself presentable.

A little later, after she has left the stage, a pale-faced youth enters, cane in mouth and a bunch of violets in hand. He sits down to wait.

Then the piano tuner comes on, announces that the stores were closed, and he has been unable to procure the dress suit. He sees the suitor. In a twinkling he has overpowered him and carried him into an adjoining room. Then the piano tuner returns in the dress suit he has taken from the nobleman.

When the woman returns she wonders what is keeping her suitor, but decides to have supper with her make-believe father in the meantime. Wine is ordered, but the waiter who serves it demands the money before pulling the cork. The woman is indignant, and at her instigation the piano tuner manifests indignation, too. Finally in a moment of forgetfulness he asks her if she would really like the wine, and intimates that he will pay for it. She tells him to do so. Then he wonders if she is playing a game on him. He is about to tell the waiter that he left his money at home on the piano, but putting his hand into the coat pocket finds the nobleman's wallet. Rejoicing on his part and disconsolature for the woman. The nobleman is eventually shown to be an impostor, but his money is evidently good, for the piano tuner is happy. Edmond Hayes and company appear in this sketch, which is another feature of the Circle bill.

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M. Jean Marcel's bas reliefs and tableaux vivants represent the high-water mark of the living picture idea. Ten subjects are shown, the most striking being paintings and groups of statuary being accomplished in a highly creditable manner. Other features in the Circle bill are Wormwood's dogs and monkeys, Lew Sully, the minstrel comedian, Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds, and the Florens troupe of acrobats.

NEWS OF THE STAGE.

Bertha Galland, who recently closed her tour with "Notre Dame," and left the management of Daniel Frohman, has been engaged by Joseph E. Luckett of the Columbia Theatre, Washington, to star in the productions at his house this Spring and Summer. She will appear in "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," "The School for Scandal," and perhaps in "The Pride of Jeaniico."

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Daniel Frohman, who has a contract with Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, will leave New York for London early in May, when he will arrange for the violinist's next American appearance. Kubelik will be heard in Paris in early April.

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One of the features of next week's bill at the Metropolitan will be the revival on Wednesday of Conductor Luigi Mancinelli's opera, "Ero è Leandro," which was heard there three years ago.

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In view of the recent activity of Richard Harding Davis in playwriting, it has been reported that he would give all of his time to that line of work. Mr. Davis denies that he has any intention of giving up his other work as a short story and novel writer.

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Mrs. Annie Yeamans, who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her career on the stage, is suffering from rheumatism, and was unable to play at the Casino last night, making the first performance she has missed in 322.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The British Ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, and Lady Herbert gave their largest entertainment this evening, the embassy being the scene of the most brilliant ball of the Winter. The large hall, with its wide stairway, was decorated with palms, and the life-sized portrait of Queen Victoria on the platform, facing the entrance of the embassy, was banked in azalias and roses. To give all possible space to the drawing room the cloak rooms were on the second story, and the office of the Ambassador and the adjoining apartment were open to the guests.

The host and hostess welcomed the company in the red drawing room. Lady Herbert wore a severely plain gown of white satin and a necklace and a tiara of diamonds. Although the card of invitation said 10 o'clock, few of the guests arrived for an hour after that time, owing to the White House musicale and the large number of dinner companies that marked the official close of the social season.

Among the guests were Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Hon. Amelia Sackville West, daughter of Lord Sackville West, ex-Minister to the United States, and Mrs. Archibald Forbes, widow of the famous British war correspondent. The whole Diplomatic Corps, nearly all of the members of the Cabinet, and many Senators and their wives were present.

Dinners were given this evening by Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator Kean, Representative Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Nerf, and the Misses Patten.

Mrs. William Thaw and Miss Alice Thaw returned to-day from Cumberland Island. The Earl of Yarmouth, who went to New York from the South several days ago, returned to Washington this evening, where he will be the guest of Mrs. Thaw and Harry Thaw for the rest of the week. The wedding day of the Earl and Miss Thaw is to be decided during the Earl's present visit.

Mrs. Bernard Peters's Reception.

Mrs. Bernard Peters, widow of Bernard Peters, the proprietor of The Brooklyn Times, gave a reception at her home, 83 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bryant, and Miss Bryant. Assisting were Mrs. James B. Taney, Mrs. George B. Whiting, Mrs. Warren S. Jarvis, Mrs. Arthur Harold Serrell, Mrs. George Paul Needham, and the Misses Annie Cuningham Wilson, Sarah Trowbridge Day, Susan D. Benedict, and Ethel House.

Grown-up people experience quite as much benefit as children from DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It eradicates many alarming obstructions besides worms, and health comes as a consequence.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Robert McAllister Lloyd housewarming, the domino party at the Sackett Barclays, the musicale at Whitelaw Reid's, and various other smaller entertainments, yesterday was busy indeed. Then there were several weddings. To-day there will be rest. Ash Wednesday is celebrated in the various churches of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal denominations with solemnity, and on that day even the opera is not generally well patronized.

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The Kronprinz Wilhelm went out yesterday crowded with passengers, and to-day there are also good lists on the outgoing steamships. There is also an exodus to Florida.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant left yesterday for Florida and will be absent several weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave the last of their dinners for this season at their town house last night. There were forty or forty-five guests present, and after the dinner there was a musicale, at which M. Oumiroff, the Russian singer; M. Heerman, the violinist, and Miss Morse, a granddaughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, were the artists.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. William Earle Dodge and Col. Stephen H. Olin. Mrs. Dodge was Miss Emmie Harriman, a daughter of the late Oliver Harriman, and has two children. They are Miss Anna C. Dodge, who has made her formal début into society, and William Earle Dodge, who is a student at college. The late Mr. Dodge, who died twelve years ago, was a son of William Earle Dodge, the philanthropist. Mr. Olin is a well-known lawyer and member of many clubs. He has two children, Miss Alice T. Olin and Mrs. Philip Benkard, whose marriage was one of the fashionable events of December. His wife, Miss Alice W. Barlow, died many years ago. The wedding of Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Olin will be celebrated quietly on Saturday, March 21, at the residence of Mrs. Dodge, 107 East Thirty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, will perform the ceremony, and only a relative will be the only guest, asked to witness it.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, who moved from Gramercy Park about a month ago into their new home, 133 East Sixty-second Street, gave a small housewarming last night, the invitations to which numbered less than a hundred. Mrs. Lloyd received her guests in a white satin crepe de chine elaborately trimmed with lace.

Later there was dancing, including an impromptu cotillion in the Louis XVI. drawing room, which is done in old rose and white, on the second floor. American Beauty roses, which decorated the house, also were the favors for the dance. A buffet supper was served in the dining room all through the evening, and Lander's Orchestra played. Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. Landon Schroeder,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Riker,
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lloyd,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Belknap,
Mr. and Mrs. William Manice,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Adee,
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nevell,
The Misses Heppin,
Miss Soley,
Miss Anna Sands,
Miss Nesser,
The Misses Leverich,
Miss Alice Post,
Miss May Hadden,
Augustus Ireland,
Montgomery Streng,
Lucius Gibbs,
Wainwright Parrish,
Cecil Landale,
Stowe Phelps,
Schuyler Schieffelin,
William Fearing,
Alexander Webb,
Arthur Street,
John Hone, Jr.,
Roger Bacon,
Philip Birckhead,
Phoenix Remsen, Jr.

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The D. O. M. Club, an amusement organization formed of less than forty people, including young married as well as unmarried members, had a domino party last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, 37 West Forty-sixth Street. This club meets annually on Shrove Tuesday, the members entertaining in turn. Last night there were dancing and other amusements, and a buffet supper was served. Among the club's members are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Eliphalet Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Barclay, Miss Elizabeth Oakley, Miss Anna Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lloyd, Hamilton Durand, and Howard Constable.

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The tableaux rehearsed on Monday afternoon at Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt's home, 801 Lexington Avenue, had their formal presentation last night, the guests being chiefly the young set. The girls who took part in the "living pictures" included, besides Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, the daughter of the hostess, Miss Ruth Ashmore, Miss Marie Montant, Miss Madeleine Johnson, Miss Kate Richardson, Miss Nellie Lewis of Hoboken, Miss Elizabeth Masten, Miss Jean Hancy, Miss Slade, Miss Gladys Crosby, Miss Eleanor Crosby, Miss Wetherill, and others. Miss Roosevelt was in a picture called "The Spanish Dancer," Miss Nellie Lewis appeared in "The Opened Mail Bag," Miss Eleanor Crosby was "Brunhilde," Miss Ruth Ashmore appeared as "The Chocolate Girl," Miss Masten was "Nydia the Blind Girl," and the Misses Matilde Emery, Josephine Crosby, and Dorothy Roosevelt appeared in a picture called "The Rose." Miss Madeleine Johnson was "The Egyptian Water Carrier." Besides the "Imitation Pictures," there were "copies" of Boughton's, Alma Tadema's, Botticelli's, and other artists' pictures. After the tableaux there was dancing and a buffet supper.

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Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, and Mrs. Oscar Livingston, who chaperoned a party at Chatsworth, where they had spent the week, all returned to the city yesterday. Don Giovanni del Drago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hudson, Percy Hudson and his fiancée, Miss Marjorie Lea, are still at the club-house. Monday evening Louis von Gaertner, who with his wife, is at Chatsworth, gave a violin recital.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Bonner—Caesar.

The wedding of Reginald E. Bonner and Miss Effie Caesar, daughter of Mrs. D. Hermann Diedrich Caesar, and a granddaughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Archdeacon George D. Johnson. The bride was gowned in white chiffon and wore a tulle veil, held in place by a small crown of orange blossoms. She was given away by her uncle, Henry A. Caesar. Her attendants, Miss Beatrice Bonner, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Kate Fleitmann, a cousin of the bride, were in white chiffon gowns. They wore lilacs in their hair and short tulle veils; they carried lilacs. Mr. Bonner's best man was his brother, Douglas E. Bonner, and the ushers were Gerald Bonner, Ed Norton, Jr., G. Walker, Carl Boyd, A. P. Ripley, and H. G. Riggs of Baltimore. The church was tastefully decorated by the Fernery with ferns and tall vases of white flowers. The reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 103 East Fifty-seventh Street, was a small one for relatives and intimate friends only. The church ceremony was largely attended, and among those asked were the Vanderbilts, Sloanes, Webbs, Twombleys, Bonners, Beadsmans, McLeans, Stoddards, Cabots, Outerbridges, Marshalls, and others.

Morris—Brooks.

Arthur Gouverneur Morris, son of Mrs. Arthur Morris, and Miss Lilian Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Brooks, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of that church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white embroidered crepe de chine, and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was white lilacs. Her attendants were Miss Anna Wallack Elliott, who was in white crepe de chine and lace, and the Misses Mary May Wingate and Mary Catharine Vail, who were in white silk mull. All wore large white hats trimmed with roses and carried deep red Liberty roses. The two little girl attendants were the tiny Misses Enid and Marguerite Hallett, nieces of the bride. They, too, were in white silk mull and white hats and carried red roses. Mr. Morris's best man was James B. Ludlow and the ushers were Henry S. Brooks, Jr., Eugene Southack, William Coffin Dornin, Dr. Douglas Ramsy, Archibald Douglas, George Upton Hallett, Horatio S. Krans and D. Appleton Pierson. The reception at the Brooks residence, in Lexington Avenue, was for relatives and intimate friends only.

Lawson—Addoms.

Miss Marion L. Addoms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Addoms, and Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 73 East Fifty-sixth Street. The immediate families were the only guests at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Addoms's attendants were Miss Louise Dudley and the Misses Edith Plummer and Frances Thornton. The bride was in white satin trimmed with rose point and wore a tulle veil. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley. The attendants were gowned alike in pale blue chiffon and wore large chiffon hats trimmed with white plumes and carried chiffon muffs, to which sprays of white flowers were fastened. William Thornton Lawson was his brother's best man, and the ushers were James G. Oxnard, Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr., Murray Roe, and Alexander Mason. The wedding was followed by a small reception, to which the guests invited included Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thornton, Miss Lucille V. Thornton, Miss Rosamond Street, Miss Callender, Mrs. Honorine G. Vail and Miss Vail, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Senator Clark, and Mrs. E. M. Culver.

Carleton—Griffith.

Miss Clarice Elizabeth Griffith and Dr. Bukk G. Carleton were married yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffith, 30 West Seventy-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend. Mrs. Hugh Holbrook Tevault was matron of honor. There were four bridesmaids—the Misses Corinne Tate, Helen Hays Tate, Helen T. Forsythe, and Mabel Cameron Forsythe. Dr. Egbert Gurnsey Rankin was best man, and the ushers were Percy Tate Griffith, Sprague Carleton, Hugh Holbrook Tevault, Elbert M. Tate, John Chambers Forsythe, and Robert Miller Forsythe.

Spencer—Lewis.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 24.—Miss Eva Minette Lewis, daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, editor of The Sabbath Recorder, and Bennett William Spencer of Milwaukee, Wis., were married at the home of the bride's father, in West Seventh Street, this afternoon, Dr. Lewis officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will reside in Milwaukee.

Bateman—Gray.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 24.—In Trinity Congregational Church at noon to-day Mrs. Ernest Gray, daughter of Mrs. F. C. Lewis of 35 Evergreen Place, was married to James Bateman of Philadelphia, Penn., by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Fritz W. Baldwin. The matron of honor was Mrs. Coleman E. Coleman of West Orange, and Col. William J. Elliot of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Benjamin Bullock, Jr., William S. Ashbrook, and James Bateman Dulles, all of Philadelphia, and Augustus D. Porter of New York. The bride was given away by her brother, George Lewis.

McClurg—Ewen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—First in importance among the numerous social events of the last day before the Lenten period was the marriage of Miss Marion Winifred Ewen, daughter of Mrs. Warren Ewen, of 606 Division Street, to Ogden Trever McClurg, son of Mrs. A. C. McClurg. The wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Meigs Ewen, 1 Tower Court, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a few guests, and the ceremony was followed by a reception.

The Rev. J. H. Boyd of Evanston officiated and the bridal attendants were Miss Ida Ewen, sister of the bride, maid of honor; Misses Winifred Barrett, Ruth Burley, Emily Blair, and Amy Schwab of New York City, bridesmaids; Francis W. Taylor, best man, and Charles Y. Freeman, Roger Sherman, John F. Ferry, H. H. Wait, Ernest H. Noyes, and Gustav Schwab of New York, ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. McClurg will go abroad for several months on a wedding journey.

Cunard—Padelford.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Padelford was married to Ernest Cunard in St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, to-day. Ambassador Choate gave away the bride. Cecil Campbell was best man. The bridegroom is a cousin of Sir Bache Cunard. Many Americans were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. Padelford was the beautiful Miss Florence McPhesters of Baltimore previous to her marriage to Edward M. Padelford of New York, from whom some years ago she procured a divorce. She has spent most of her time abroad, and she kept her daughter, Miss Padelford, with her. Her divorced husband married one of the three handsome Smythe girls of this city. Mr. Cunard and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Nice at the villa there of Mr. Cunard's parents.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are many pretty stocks and cuffs in heavy linen, embroidered in a soft shade of cadet blue. Other linen sets are in the same quality linen, in blue, embroidered in white. One of these sets is made of perfectly straight bands of the linen with straight edges. There are the two short bands for the sleeves and a longer one for the neck. These are finished around the edge with solid buttonhole stitch embroidery, and inside this is a narrow embroidered rim. It varies from the general style of heavy linen collars and cuffs, and is attractive.

***

Smart little belts of white linen that they are selling at an up-town waist house are formed of straight narrow bands fastened with a small oval buckle in French gilt, and beyond this the belt finishes in two pointed ends a trifle wider than the belt, the under one a little longer than the other. An improvement has been made since these wash belts first came into use, and now we find the buckles are originally of brass set in they are buttonhole stitched around, and can be washed to much better advantage. They cost $1 each.

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Nothing is more popular in the way of stocks for shirt waists than the one known as the "mufti," a little white wash stock of one of the heavier materials, pique usually, with short bow ties of thinner white materials. These cost $1 each.

***

The great or hunting stock of the heavier wash materials unstarched is $1.50, and so is the Ascot, a pique stock with white or colored ends.

***

For the bachelor dinner ices are served in the form of champagne corks, in rolls of cigars, three in a roll, and in little round match holders, filled with red-tipped matches.

***

In an exhibition of beautiful Chinese embroideries up town there is to be seen the origin of the patch-work quilt. There are at least two of these original Chinese pieces, very old, and very interesting. The squares are 5 or 6 inches across. They are embroidered in figures, in flowers, and combined with these are plain squares, upon which are written Chinese characters. This is the idea perpetuated by the oldtime sewing circles, which made quilts for their members about to be married. They combined white squares with those of some delicate color, blue or pink, and on each of the white ones a member wrote an appropriate sentiment, the name and the date. This was the autograph quilt. The original Chinese patch-work is formed into small squares not much more than large enough for table covers.

***

In the flower shops there are hyacinths ready started for planting outdoors as soon as the weather moderates, or for indoor bloom during the last part of the Winter and early Spring.

***

Travelers' shoeboards in leather, with small holes in the squares, into which the men are pegged, come in different sizes. Some are almost small enough for the pocket, and all can be tucked in the traveling bag without difficulty.

***

A pretty three-quarter Renaissance coat is made up over a lining of heliotrope silk.

***

A summery-looking hat is of white tulle, with delicate green ferns lying flat on it. Small pink roses are combined with the ferns for trimming.

***

The most striking effects in the new embroidered silk gloves are those with designs in black upon white. There are vines in black on the back of the hands, and the wrists are elaborately finished with more of the vines.

***

All of the long-wrist gloves in silk have the arms elaborately embroidered, some with medallions of embroidery set in.

***

A pretty little frock for a child is trimmed with three-inch bands down the upper part, finishing at the waist line. These bands have pipings of a black and white stripe on the edges, and the belt is finished in the same way. This belt passes over the centre plait, the end of which is hidden beneath it, but two outside bands are raised from the gown at the lower ends, pointed, and pass over the belt, giving a pretty finish. There is a plain stock of green, with a line of the black and white at the lower edge, and the turn-back cuffs are finished with a piping of it.

Death of Capt. Franklin M. Kemp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Gen. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has notified Acting Adjutant General Hall that Capt. Franklin M

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,115,527.98
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

ERNEST GROESBECK.
ALBERT H. HARP. WALTER P. GARDNER

GROESBECK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Groesbeck & Sterling.
Bankers & Brokers.
MEMBERS OF THE
New York Stock Exchange.
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK,
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. Halsey & Co.,
BANKERS.
49 Wall Street, New York City

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. FISCAL AGENTS FOR CORPORATIONS AND MUNICIPALITIES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CREDITS, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Boston United Gas Bonds
FIRST AND SECOND SERIES:

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above-named Bonds and of non-assented Certificates of Deposit for the same that, upon presentation and surrender of their Bonds or non-assented Certificates of Deposit to The Mercantile Trust Company, they will receive their distributive share out of the net proceeds of the sale of the collateral securing said bonds, made by public auction on February 11, 1903, as follows:

For interest and principal of each bond and trust certificate of the first series $1,055.70
For interest and principal of each bond and trust certificate of the second series 723.71

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.
Dated New York, February 16th, 1903.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
Northeast corner of Toone and Second Sts., Canton, Baltimore County, Md.
February 14, 1903.

By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that $40,000 of such sum (more or less) as may be deemed expedient, WILL BE EXPENDED IN THE PURCHASE OF SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE FOR CANCELLATION, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of March, 1903, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
N. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 618 Broad. 52 New Street.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST, WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

Sealed proposals suitably endorsed on envelope for electric work, rewiring and fixtures in offices, Wards Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive, Annex Building, Wards 41, 42, 43 and 44, and Staff Houses, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 9 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1903, to the State Commission in Lunacy, at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 305 Broadway, New York City, or by application to J. H. Maine, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.
T. E. McGARR,
Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.
Albany, Feb. 14, 1903.

U. S. Engineer Office, Army Bldg., New York, Feb. 23, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Marion River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Mch. 23, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. Mansfield, Col. Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 58 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 25TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
1,114 shs. Rubber Goods Mnfg. Co. pfd. & $54.40 scrip.
1,212 shs. Rubber Goods Mnfg. Co. common & $52.91 scrip.
Subject to Withdrawal.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4 & 5d Bds., 1950.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. 1st 5s, Consld., 1943.
$10,000 Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie R. R. Renewal 1st 7s, 1916, R. C.
$10,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st 5s, (new issue,) 1908.
$7,000 Central Pacific Ry. 1st refunding 4s, 1949.
$10,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5s, Regsld., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacf. R. R. 1st 6s, 1917.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 30-year Debt. 5s, 1921, Regsld.
$5,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Consld. 5s, 50-year Bds., 1937.
$10,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 1st 6s, Consld., 1921, R. C.
$13,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7s, 1914, R. C.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s, 1937, Regsld.
$10,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s, 1933, R. C.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$10,000 St. Louis Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Genl. Consld. Ry. & Land Grant 5s, 1931, R. C.
$10,000 Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. 1st 5s, 50-year Bds., 1935, R. C.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4% R. R. & L. G. Bds., 1947, R. C.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4% R. R. & L. G. Bds., Coupon.
$15,000 Wabash R. R. 1st 5s, 1939, R. C.
$10,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4s, 2361, Regst.
$10,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1945, R. C.
$10,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st 5s, 1919, R. C.
$10,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st M. 5s, 1949, R. C.
$10,000 American Telephone & Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 4s, 1929.
$15,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1946, R. C.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s, 1928, R. C.
20 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Common.
4 shs. Oregon Short Line & Utah Nor. Ry.
50 shs. Homestake Mining Co.
100 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
50 shs. Poughkeepsie Bridge Co.
13 shs. Washington Insurance Co., N. Y.
$6,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
60 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
$270 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Certf. of Dep. for Coupons, 5 p. c., 1905.
5 shs. Aurora Grain Assoc. of B'klyn.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
31 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
54 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Western National Bank of the U. S.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 Guanajuato Power & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 6 p. c. Bds.
35 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
19 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
21 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
45 shs. Commercial Trust Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
32 shs. Merchants Exchange Natl. Bank.
32 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. American Barrel & Package Corpn.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
$400 N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. 8 p. c. stock, Class D.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge Guaranty Co.
$3,000 Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6s Skg. Fd. Bds.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
9 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
38 shs. Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2,000 shs. New Brunswick Cannel Coal Co., Ltd.
$5,000 Georgia & Alabama R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1945.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
9 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
200 shs. Alliance Realty Co. (Cif. of Dep.)
$17,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1951.
5 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co., Westchester County.
100 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Cornell Land Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
50-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry G. Havemeyer, Ernest Ehrmann, James H. Hyde, Wm. H. McIntyre, Michael Coleman, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

Lincoln Trust Company
203 FIFTH AVENUE.
1125 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry P. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Sec.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
48 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V.-Pres. Alex. S. Webb, jr., Sec. Edith Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James K. Keyes, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . . $1,595,247.83
848 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Offices, 71 William St. and Waldorf-Astoria.
Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Craig, V-Pres't.
Fred Y. Robertson, V-Pres. J. D. Livingston, V-Pres.
Geo. C. Boldt, V-Pres. Thomas C. Clarke, Sec. & Treas.
Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secy. Tuos. J. Fry, Trust Officer.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 19, 1903.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 BROADWAY, N. Y.
We buy and sell on commission, & make loans on
Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS HASKELLS.
208 Dearborn St., Williamson Bldg., 100 Colombia St., Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, O. London, E. C. Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. 35-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.
(ST. JOSEPH, MO.)

Limit of Issue - - - $5,000,000
Now Authorized - - - 3,500,000

The remainder of the issue, namely, $1,500,000, can only be issued for future betterments, additions, etc., after the completion or acquisition of the same at 85 per cent. of the actual cost thereof.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Having sold a large amount of the above described bonds we offer for sale the unsold bonds at 102½ and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price without notice.

GRAHAM, KERR & CO., 507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

A letter from the President of the Company, copies of which may be had on application, states in part as follows:

The Company has acquired the following properties:

St. Joseph Traction & Lighting Co., People's Railway, Light & Power Co., Citizens' Railway Company, Union Railway Company, St. Joseph & Lake Railway Company and Wyatt Park Railway Company.

THE ABOVE FORM THE ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY OF THE CITY, COMPRISING ABOUT 40 MILES OF TROLLEY LINE, AND THE ENTIRE COMMERCIAL, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

According to the United States census of 1900, the population of St. Joseph was 102,979, and a conservative estimate places the population at the present time at 110,000.

St. Joseph is an important railway centre, being served by the following roads:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R., CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY., ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY., CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY., ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILWAY and MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

The first mortgage 5% Gold bonds (of which you have purchased from the company $2,500,000) ARE A FIRST AND ONLY LIEN ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY NOW OWNED OR HEREAFTER ACQUIRED.

IN ADDITION TO THE PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF THESE BONDS TO YOU, $1,500,000 IN CASH, OBTAINED FROM THE SALE OF STOCK, HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN ACQUIRING THE PROPERTY.

THE COMPANY IS NOW PAYING DIVIDENDS ON ITS PREFERRED STOCK AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

The combined gross earnings for the three fiscal years were as follows:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Railways	$296,672.05	$351,652.22	$397,983.38
Electric Light	62,820.74	69,498.55	87,741.57
Power	20,807.81	22,533.00	26,168.47
Steam Heat	14,704.00	17,580.00	19,440.00
Totals	$395,004.60	$461,263.77	$531,233.42

The following is a statement of the gross and net earnings for the calendar years ending December 31st, 1901 and 1902:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$458,753.86	$548,275.48	$90,521.62
Operating Expenses, incl. Taxes	235,156.71	286,082.14	50,925.43
Net Earnings	$223,597.15	$262,193.34	$39,596.19
Interest on $3,160,000 5 per cent. bonds (Proceeds of $400,000 bonds reserved for improvements)		$157,000.00	
Applicable to dividends		$105,193.34	

$1,500,000

5% Serial Gold Debenture Bonds.
ISSUED BY
Deere & Company
(ESTABLISHED 1847)
Manufacturers of Plows, Moline, Ill.

Coupon bonds of $500 and $1000 each, with provision for registration as to principal. Dated November 1st, 1902.

Optional on interest days, in numerical order, at 105 and interest.

PAYABLE.

$125,000	per	annum	from	1903	to	1912
50,000	"	"	"	1913	"	1917

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at The First National Bank of Chicago or The First National Bank of New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Total assets	$8,118,328.56	Only indebtedness (in addition to this issue of bonds)	$392,333.50

The NET assets of the Company therefore exceed FIVE TIMES the bonded debt.

INCOME.

Average NET annual profits for the last five fiscal years $640,918.27

This is more than EIGHT TIMES the maximum annual interest charge, and over THREE TIMES the annual requirements for both principal and interest.

Special circular, containing price and full particulars, upon application.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., or **First National Bank of Chicago,**
148 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue.
100 W. 125th Street. 3d Ave., & 148th Street.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P. FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. and Treas.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P. J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Secretary.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P. HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH: B. L. ALLEN, Manager. BRONX BRANCH: JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian and Administrator. Takes entire charge of Estates, investing their Funds promptly and keeping them fully invested.
The company is in possession of best Expert knowledge of Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage investments, thus enabling them to greatly benefit estates in their charge.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
65 and 67 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, $500,000; Deposits, $3,500,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY of New Jersey
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,900,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000
NEW YORK CITY 3½%
Tax Exempt Gold Bonds
(Payable in Fifty Years)
TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1903
OFFERED DIRECT TO INVESTORS

A legal investment for trust funds, exempt from taxation except for State purposes. No "all or none" bids received, thus giving investors the same advantages as dealers. Bonds are awarded to bidders offering the highest premium.

A bid of 108.75 yields 3.15 per cent. income
A bid of 107.44 yields 3.20 per cent. income
A bid of 100.14 yields 3.25 per cent. income

The average interest-paying basis on which New York City bonds were sold at all sales during 1901 and 1902 was 3.238%.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. It must be in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City. This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York
280 Broadway, New York

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000.00

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Executes Trusts of Every Description
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THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK
AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STREETS

CAPITAL $10,000,000

V. P. SNYDER, President
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Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President
Henry A. Smith, Vice-President
Chas. L. Robinson, Cashier
Oliver I. Pilat, Assistant Cashier
Clarence Foote, Assistant Cashier

SURPLUS $2,500,000

This bank invites the accounts of firms, corporations and individuals, and is prepared to grant the best terms consistent with conservative banking

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Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,815,982

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes Charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

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Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
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Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT 66 BROADWAY, ON AND AFTER MARCH 1ST, 1903.

Coupons may be sent in at once, and checks in payment of same will be ready for delivery at 10 A. M. on March 2nd.

American Clay Manufacturing Co. 1st 6%.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 6%.
Canton-Akron Railway Co. 1st 5%.
Corning, New York, School District No. 9.
Depew Village, N. Y., Fire Fund.
New York, Rutherford & Bergheim Gas Co. Coll. 6%.
Old Point Comfort Improvement Co. 1st 6%.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6%.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R. R. 1st 5%.
Wabash R. R. (Toledo & Chicago Division) 1st 4%.
Washington County Ry. 1st 6%.
DUE MARCH 21ST.
Ticonderoga School District No. 8.
DUE MARCH 30TH.
McMillen, Thos. & Co. 1st 6%.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
To the Holders of Second Mortgage Income Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of Five per cent (5%) interest on said bonds out of the net income applicable thereto on December 31st, 1902. Payable on and after March 1st, 1903, at the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing on that date.

Upon presentation and surrender on and after March 1st, and before March 10th, 1903, of the above-mentioned coupons, the holders of said bonds may subscribe at eighty for such an amount of additional bonds of the same issue, now in the Treasury of the Company, as will, when taken at the price aforesaid, be equal to the face amount of said coupons so presented and surrendered. Scrip will be issued in adjustment of fractional amounts.
C. M. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
New York, February 20th, 1903.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 9th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Monday, March 2d, 1903.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Pery St., New York, February 24th, 1903.

A Dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 1st, 1903.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 14th, at 3 P. M., and reopen April 2d.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24th, 1903.
LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have decided a dividend of 2% on the common stock, payable March 16th, 1903.

Transfer books will close Feb. 27th, and reopen March 17th. EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable February 28th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from February 16th to February 28th, inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

The Paul Taylor Brown Company,
Feb. 24, 1903.

At the postponed annual meeting of this company held at noon to-day a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared to the stockholders of record, payable on the second day of March.

Meetings and Elections.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 9th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. M. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Office of the
Northern Central Railway Co.
Baltimore, February 12th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1903, at the General office, southeast corner Calvert and Centre Streets, Baltimore, when the annual report of the President and Board of Directors for 1902 will be presented, an election held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. By order.
STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company
Room 526, Grand Central Station,
New York, January 8th, 1903.
NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Norfolk, Virginia, at ten o'clock on Thursday, March 5th, 1903, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented. Transfer books will remain closed from February 5th, 1903, to March 6th, 1903, inclusive.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

New York, February 4, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, for the election of Trustees for the next year and all other business, will take place Monday, March 9th, 1903, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Tryon Row, New York City.
EDWARD UHL, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the University Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 37 and 39 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 1903, at one o'clock P. M. Directors for the ensuing year will be elected.
J. W. MANSON, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Public Opinion Publishing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 32 Waverley Place, New York City, Monday, March 2, 1903, at 5 o'clock P. M.
D. T. PIERCE, Secretary.
New York, February 6, 1903.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 29 W. 34TH STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE, 42d Street and Broadway. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
60 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Stock on R. R. and Industrials and Special Reports mailed on application. Also attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
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Transact a general brokerage business in
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MAIN OFFICES, 42 and 44 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,202 B'WAY, COR. 30TH ST. 241 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easy, 2½@3 per cent. on call.

Stocks break and recover.

The resumption of business by the Stock Exchange after its triple holiday reflected the events of the interval. The bank statement had been interpreted discouragingly through London, and there was an accumulation of domestic selling orders which gave a weak tone to the early dealings in general, with exceptions of specialties. The dealings in Wabash preferred were upon a scale making it the market's leader, and the gain in price was notable, but there were no authentic or authoritative explanations. St. Louis and San Francisco failed to retain all of its spectacular jump of 5½ per cent., but the reports in connection with it were supplemented by earnings up to a good average gain sustained through many weeks. The industrials were a better market than the railways, and the bond market was best of all. Twenty descriptions showed improvement through the day. The stock market participated in the improvement in its later dealings, closing active and strong, although the majority of active issues netted fractional declines.

The day's chief topic was the money market, actual and probable, in several phases. There is nothing theoretical about Chicago's demand for cash forthwith, a half million being sent by the Sub Treasury, and twice as much by the banks. This was said to be an exceptional demand for payments March 1 upon land purchases of a more or less customary and speculative sort in Chicago and other Western centres. This might be true without explaining the call upon New York for funds. The fact is that although twenty-one New York banks last week reported their reserves deficient, the position here as a whole is almost the best disclosed by the recent reports to the Controller of the Currency. Both Chicago and St. Louis among central reserve cities need to strengthen their banking conditions, and this is true of other of Chicago's neighbors. It is likely that Chicago's call reflects a broader rather than a local need. Naturally the time money market reflects this wider demand in tone if not as yet very decidedly in figures, and the tendency is heightened by the banks continuing to lose money to the Sub-Treasury.

Under these conditions the interest of Wall Street in Congress's action upon Senator Aldrich's bill is heightened, and every step is eagerly watched in recollection of what it might have prevented, and in anticipation of what will recur unless such relief is given. The attention paid to this topic is in strong contrast to the indifference shown to the trust legislation to which Congress in its wisdom gives precedence.

In this week last year three and a half millions of gold were exported. If any is to go this week, conditions must alter. The closer local money market and the advance yesterday in sterling at both Paris and Berlin combine to check recent expectations of an outward movement. The exports of merchandise ($11,238,251) show a considerable improvement for this week over its predecessor, and some gain over last year. The cotton boom shows some signs of weariness, which is all to the good except for those speculatively prejudiced.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Steel Fds.	½	Nev. St. Sp. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	2½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Brunswick	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Southern	½	South. Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Wh. & L. E.	½
Laclede Gas	5	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Mexican Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	M. St. P. & S. M.	½
B. R. T.	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
B. R. & P. pf.	2½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Butterick Co.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	¾
Erie	½	Reading	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rome, W. & Og.	¾
General Electric	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	Southern Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Un. R. R.	½
Manhattan	½	Union Pacific pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chic. & Ind. Coal 1st 5s	1½	Chick. Ice, Chl., 1st 2½s	1
Houstonic 5s	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st 4s	4½

Bonds Declined.

Erie con. pf. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 24	578,052
To date this year	24,986,274
Corresponding date last year	26,267,951

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 24	$4,619,500
To date this year	$123,294,700
Corresponding date last year	$164,606,800

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad.
New Central Coal Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cereal Company.
Homestake Mining Company.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Allen Ditchett Company.
Empire Steel & Iron Company.
Garvin Machine Company.
Stanley Electrical Company (postponed.)
United States Leather Company.

THE RISE IN WABASH.

Exceptional activity and pronounced strength in Wabash preferred stock, which sold up to a new high record, with the common sharing only to a small degree in the movement, were the feature of the market, and gave Wall Street much food for gossip, speculation and rumor mongering. No fewer than 128,000 shares of the preferred stock changed hands, with the heaviest buying coming from George P. Butler & Brother, who were the active brokers in the Manhattan movement preceding the Interborough deal, and who are recognized as Gould brokers. This was regarded as the most significant buying, but purchases by several firms sometimes acting for Pennsylvania Railroad interests were pointed to as perhaps suggestive of some pending deal. At the same time there was good demand for the debenture 6's, but rather better selling than buying on the common stock.

The most persistent rumor heard in explanation of the rise was that the Gould-Pennsylvania row had been patched up, and that Pennsylvania interests are buying Wabash either for representation or for control. There is authority, however, for saying that there is no foundation for any of these reports. The control theory is doubted, it being pointed out that while the preferred stock has advanced a dozen points the common has practically stood still, showing no special demand there. As for the talk of buying for representation or an ending of the Gould-Pennsylvania war, the legal battles now on in the courts seem to disprove this. Beyond this, it is understood to be the policy of the Goulds always to own 40 per cent. of the total capitalization of each Gould company and to be prepared at any time to add to their holdings should they find selling by friends upon whom they depend for the additional stock to secure control. Hence any endeavor to secure control would seem to be doomed in advance to failure.

Best opinion is that the whole movement is a speculative one, with insiders giving it their assistance and with the object in view of marketing a line of stock accumulated at lower prices. The same tactics were pursued when Missouri Pacific was marked up to 125.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

It is a very difficult matter to determine who are the sellers and who the buyers in the present market, for in each case the operators are managing to conceal their identity very well. It may be said, however, that the weight of opinion inclines to the belief that the principal bear operator is James R. Keene and that the Waldorf crowd and certain of the Western interests are following him. Indeed, one prominent Western house is openly bearish and does not hesitate to say so.

A banking house ranged on the bull side bulletined yesterday not only that Mr. Keene is bearish, but that his house—reference being made to Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—is openly bearish. At the offices of that firm, however, this statement was laughed at.

Those people who are identified with Mr. Keene in the Southern Pacific pool cannot believe that he is bearish. They say, however, that if he is it is to be hoped that his followers on the bear side may have better success than in the case of the adherents to the Southern Pacific pool. This pool runs out in April, and with the price of the issue now around 63, as compared with an average price of 71, understood to have been paid for the pool stock, there is much speculation on the Street as to what is going to become of the pool.

AN IRREGULAR OPENING.

Sentiment was decidedly mixed before the commencement of business, nor was it helped by the opening, which was highly irregular, though generally lower. While Frisco was up overnight 5½ points, Frisco seconds 2, and Hocking Valley and Illinois Central each fractionally, most of the important active stocks were down. Among the initial declines were: Copper, Atchison, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Erie first preferred, ¾ each; Delaware and Hudson, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central, 1 each; Metropolitan, 1¼; Reading, 1½, and Reading first preferred, 2½.

The unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, the expectation of higher money rates, for the next few weeks at least, and the lower prices sent over from London, followed by selling orders from that source in the total of 50,000 shares—these were the reasons offered for the lower prices.

In this connection it is worth noting that opening prices were generally the lowest for the day and that the offerings were readily and well absorbed.

DECLINING RESERVES NATURAL.

The head of one of the National banks, discussing Saturday's bank statement and the rather pessimistic utterances in respect to the money market, says:

"This pessimism is uncalled for and unwarranted. March is a period of declining reserves and somewhat higher rates. Go back for a dozen years or more and you will find practically in every year that reserves have fallen quite heavily in March, only after April to be considerably enlarged by the return flow.

"You will find that this year will be no exception, and that after April the reserves will begin to pick up again and that you will have easy money until the Fall at least."

MUCH CONFIDENT PREDICTION.

There is a singular unanimity of opinion in Wall Street just now on the part of the wiseacres in respect to the future of the stock market. Everywhere it seems to be agreed that inasmuch as March will in all probability be a period of declining bank reserves and higher money rates, the market will be inclined to be dull and dragging, with the tendency to lower prices until, in the Wall Street vernacular, "the sap runs up the tree." If the Aldrich bill should pass this might have temporary stimulating effect—so the wiseacres say—but nothing more.

Interest in the financial district who have been there for some longer time than the average speculator refuse to comment on this unanimity of opinion other than to say that in Wall Street what everybody expects to happen seldom does happen.

NO GOLD EXPORTS.

Foreign banking houses which had been figuring on gold exports this week abandoned all idea of shipments yesterday when sterling declined here 5 points, coincident with an advance to 25f. 17c. in the rate for Paris exchange on London. This, of course, puts gold exports out of the question for the immediate future, and it is now said that there is little prospect of any of the yellow metal going out this Spring—unless, indeed, it should be in April or later, when money here is expected to work easier.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There was a continuation of the persistent liquidation in New York Central and Pennsylvania that has been in evidence now for some time, while at the same time it was believed that in the case of Pennsylvania, at least, Mr. Keene and his Western associates were helping the decline by offerings of short stock.

Metropolitan was conspicuously heavy all day, and seemed to yield rather easily. The Street was uncertain whether the selling was of long stock or represented professional pressure. Supporting orders were reported in the issue on a scale down.

Manipulation by Gould brokers was apparent in Missouri Pacific. The Street hears that the net earnings for January will show an increase of over $500,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Paul Directors will be held to-morrow, but it is understood that no action on the new stock issue will be taken. There was some selling of the stock because of this.

Lower Wall Street, where the Trust has its headquarters, was the largest buyer of Sugar stock.

Morgan interests were said to be active on the buying side of Steel.

LACKAWANNA STEEL BONDS.

In marked contrast to the accumulation of selling orders on the stock market over the holiday was the good demand for bonds, including some of the new issues, notably the new Lackawanna Steel Company 5 per cent. convertible gold bonds.

In respect to these Lackawanna bonds it was officially stated yesterday that they are to be dated April 1, 1903, and are payable April 1, 1923. They are redeemable at the option of the company at 107½ and accrued interest, at any time within three years from April 1 next, on sixty days' notice. If not so redeemed they are to be convertible into the stock of the company, dollar for dollar or par, at the holder's option at any time between April 1, 1906, and April 1, 1915. In addition to the company's Buffalo property it is pointed out that it has ore properties in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York, on which there are said to be 56,000,000 tons of ore in sight. The company also owns and holds in fee 21,720 acres of bituminous coal lands in Pennsylvania. It also has blast furnaces at Colebrook, Penn., and coke ovens at Lebanon, Penn., and owns in addition the Cornwall and Lebanon Railway and the Cornwall and Lebanon Iron Company.

HIGH PRICE FOR COPPER.

Yesterday on the Stock Exchange Copper Trust stock rose to the highest point recorded in the present movement and to within less than five points of the highest for 1902. Coincidentally the price of the metal rose to 13¼ cents—the highest figure in over a year.

The advance in the stock was said to reflect the gain in the metal, and was brought about by the same kind of buying that has been in evidence for two months past.

Trade interests say the trade position is steadily improving.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Apropos of the advance in Consolidated Gas, the latest story in the Street is that there is to be a readjustment of securities, and that the holders of 100 shares of the stock (now selling near 220) will receive in exchange 10 4 per cent. bonds, 100 new 6 per cent. preferred stock, and 100 new common stock.

In well-informed quarters this story is not treated seriously.

Rather indefinite talk was heard during the day of some coming favorable legislative developments at Albany.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, it is officially announced that the Jones & Laughlin Company will at once commence the erection of a two-million-dollar steel rail plant and will also expend $1,000,000 in the construction of steel mills.

Advices from Louisville that arrangements have been completed for the merger of the Louisville Electric Light and the Citizens' General Electric Company.

Statement from Colorado Springs that the value of the Cripple Creek production of gold in February will be close to $2,000,000.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company will be held on March 18, when, it is said, action will be taken on an increase of the capital stock.

New Orleans dispatches stating that National Enameling Company will build a $250,000 plant there to increase its output.

According to Findlay (Ohio) dispatches the Toledo, Fostoria, & Findlay Traction Company has placed its $1,000,000 bonds with a New York banking house, and has arranged for building thirty-two miles of line from Toledo to Fostoria.

Reserve of outside banks $1,848,825 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,411,975 below for the previous week.

Increase of $1,258,861 in exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $115,414 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Chicago dispatches stating that a five-million-dollar merger of the Union Terminal Railway Company, the Combination Bridge Company, and the Omaha Northern Railroad Company has been effected.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days; 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $142,972,220; balances, $6,742,979; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $264,122.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¾@4.84½; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88@4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞@5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 70c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Pittsburg—30c@35c, nominal. Cincinnati—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the demand for money was very strong yesterday and the Bank did a large business in loans and renewals. The discount rates were firm. On the Stock Exchange settlement did not present any special difficulty, and the tone was good in most departments, in sympathy with the advance in consols on the Porte's acceptance of the Macedonian reform scheme.

Grand Trunks rose considerably. American rails were dull, and although most quotations were low, moderate gains were made on balance owing partly to bear repurchases. South American rails were well supported. Foreigners partly recovered, but the tendency was not buoyant. The general market was quietly firm.

South Africans were inactive. Bar silver was quoted at 22¼d. per ounce, spot, 22 3-16d. forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Money was tight to-day, the Bank of England's hold on the market increasing as the gathering in of revenue progressed. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened steady. Operators were largely occupied with the general contangos. Consols hardened at first, relapsed on account of dear money and foreign selling, steadied somewhat, and closed below the best quotations of the day. Home rails were mostly strong.

Americans were steady, while awaiting the receipt of the quotations at the re-opening of the New York market, but there was a nervous undertone, and stocks closed easier. Grand Trunk eased at first on account of the stiff contangos, but recovered. Foreigners were dull on Paris selling. Rio Tintos were firm on copper reaching 58¾, with good trading in the metal. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 7-16 consols for account, 92⅛; Anaconda, 6⅞; Atchison, 88⅝; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 100⅝; Canadian Pacific, 141; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 27⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161; Denver and Rio Grande, 34; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 39⅛; Erie first preferred, 72; Erie second preferred, 60⅝; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 129; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; New York Central, 151; Norfolk and Western, 78; Norfolk and Western preferred, 86⅝; Ontario and Western, 33⅞; Pennsylvania, 76; Rand Mines, 10⅞; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 65; Reading second preferred, 38⅝; Southern Railway, 35⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 96⅝; Southern Pacific, 64⅝; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 39⅞; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 32; Wabash preferred, 54.

Bar silver quiet at 22¼d per ounce.

Money, 3¾@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £106,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.70; Lisbon, 22.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with a better tone. Operators were doubtful of the accuracy of the Constantinople dispatches announcing that the scheme for the conversion of the Turkish debt had been rejected, and they consequently made repurchases. Later stocks were weaker and business was inactive. Then part of the list improved and Rio Tintos were in brisk inquiry, owing to the advance in the price of copper. They closed calm. Rentes were offered on a rumor that Finance Minister Rouvier intended to resign soon. South Americans recovered substantially. Industrials hardened. Kafirs improved at first, but closed heavy and lifeless.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Internationals were firm on the Bourse to-day. Locals fluctuated, but closed with a recovery, especially industrials, the more reassuring news from Constantinople assisting in the generally favorable tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1½ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The market refused to show any distinctive post holiday feature to-day, though the tone held steady. Money on call was at 4 and 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 685 shares of stock and $86,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry. com.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
12	Atlantic Coast L. com.	124½	124½	124½
62	Consolidated Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
5	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	146½	146½	146½
15	Bank com.	29	29	29
4	Baltimore Title	22½	22½	22½
50	Insur. Sec. Mar. pf.	40½	40½	40½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry., 10-yr. 5s	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
2,000	Ga., South. & Fla. 5s	115	115	115
14,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	69½	69½	69½
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	86½	86½	86½
10,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75½	75½	75½
12,000	Cotton Duck inc.	32½	32	32½
9,000	Un. El. L. & P. 4s	86	86	86
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	51½	51½	51½
10,000	Atl. C. L. 4s (S. C.)	103½	103½	103½
1,000	City Pass. 5s	108	108	108
1,000	North Cent. 5s (A.)	121½	121½	121½
1,000	North. Car 5s	104	104	104
1,000	N. 8. 5s	107½	107½	107½
21,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 5s	112½	112½	112½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The money market shows increased firmness. Some improvement, however, is looked for soon, as the local banks are gaining cash through the maturity of their loans in New York and the return of funds used in the gas deal. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¼@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4@4½ per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3; 15, and 12½c discount. Clearings, $17,721,222; balances, $1,107,410. The foreign exchange market is steady. Rates are unchanged.

Stock dealings this morning were quiet, with a general easing in prices of copper shares and moderate firmness in other recently prominent specialties. In the final dealings Amalgamated reached 74½, a net gain of 1¼ for the day, and there was a much better feeling generally about coppers, the easy manner in which they advanced on slight incentive satisfying the bulls that the market was their way and that good times were likely to come again and soon. It depends on Amalgamated, most of the traders say, hence the rise in that specialty immediately changed the whole aspect of things to-day. Massachusetts Gas rose to 49¾ at the close, the preferred rallying to 87½. Dominion Iron rushed up 1¼ from the lowest, to 55½.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Atchison	87	86¾	87
23	Atchison pf.	100½	100	100
35	Boston Elevated	151	150¼	150¾
35	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
4	Boston & Lowell	245¼	245¼	245¼
10	Boston & Maine	190	190	190
7	C. J. R. & S. Y.	152½	152½	152½
2	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	163½	163½	163½
200	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	81½	81½	81½
791	Mass. Electric	37½	36¾	36½
241	Massachusetts pf.	92½	92	92
52	Mexican Central	27¾	26¾	27¾
49	N. Y., N. H. & H.	219	219	219
480	Pere Marquette	83	82½	82¾
47	Pere Marquette pf.	80	80	80
870	*Union Pacific	99½	98½	99½
5	West End	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	West End pf.	115	115	115

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
740	American	168¾	167½	167¾
1	Cumberland	125	125	125
60	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
47	New England	137½	137½	137½
30	Western	25½	25½	25½
320	Western pf.	100¾	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Ag. Chemical	25¼	25	25¼
70	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	85	85	85
50	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
2,594	American Sugar	122½	120	121¾
228	American Sugar pf.	112½	111½	112½
415	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½
116	American Woolen pf.	79	79	79
995	Dom. Iron & Steel	55½	54½	55½
11	Edison	300	300	300
120	General Electric	200	198½	199
50	Houston Electric pf.	93	93	93
3,488	Massachusetts Gas	49¾	48	49¾
1,879	Massachusetts Gas pf.	88	87	87½
9	Mergenthaler	183	182½	182½
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	85	85	85
6	Reece Buttonhole	9¾	9¾	9¾
75	Seattle Electric pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
20	Swift Beef. & Prov.	125	125	125
98	United Fruit	109¼	109	109
210	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
250	United States Leather	7¾	7½	7½
405	United States Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾
128	United States Steel pf.	88¾	88½	88½
50	Western Union	89¾	89¾	89¾

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
232	Adventure	14¾	14½	14½
*6,253	*Amalgamated	74½	72½	74
11,326	American Zinc	11½	11	11½
37	Macandrew	30½	30	30½
200	Arcadian	6¾	6¼	6¾
625	Atlantic	13	12½	13
1,070	Bingham	38¾	36	36½
100	British Columbia	6½	6½	6½
33	Cal. & Hecla	525	520	525
1,410	Centennial	31½	30½	30½
425	*Cons. Mercur	1	1	1
2,585	Copper Range	74	72½	74
10	Daly West	40	40	40
265	Franklin	12½	12	12
315	Mass	15½	15	15½
115	May Flower	2¼	1¾	1¾
65	Michigan	10½	10½	10½
1,405	Mohawk	55½	54½	55
300	Montana & Boston	1 15-16	1¾	1¾
70	Old Dominion	21¾	21¼	21¾
250	Osceola	74	74	74
185	Parrot	33	32¾	33¾
200	Phoenix	6¾	6¾	6¾
21	Quincy	122	121½	122
400	Rhode Island	3	2	3
100	Sahrk Fé	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,450	Shannon	13½	12¾	12
125	Tamarack	187	180	187
60	Tecumseh	1¼	1¼	1¼
124	Tri-Mountain	106	106	106
293	Trinity	13½	13	13½
1,100	U. S. Coal & Oil	15½	15	15
1,150	United States	26½	25¾	26
1,500	Utah	31¾	31	31¼
475	Victoria	8	7½	7½
220	Winona	8¾	8	8¼
240	Wolverine	70	69½	70
250	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

*Ex dividend.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Feb. 24, 1903.	Decrease.
Loans	$189,715,000	$604,000
Circulation	6,402,000	10,000
Individual deposits	140,720,000	1,834,000
Due to banks	59,224,000	*1,965,000
United States deposits	6,314,000	42,000
Due from agents	28,978,000	*24,000
Exchanges	14,076,000	*1,373,000
Due from others	16,663,000	*847,000
Five per cent. fund	321,000	21,000
Legal tenders	5,628,000	323,000
Specie	34,853,000	462,000
Reserve excess	128,281	479,858
New York excess	9,121,280	*328,142

*Increase.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	21¼	21¼	21¼
83	Brewing pf.	47½	47	47½
75	Consolidated Ice	12	12	12
50	Consolidated Ice pf.	37	37	37
625	Crucible Steel	20¾	20¾	20¾
481	Crucible Steel pf.	86¼	86	86
325	Fireproof	30	29¾	29¾
201	H. W. Ref.	17¼	17¼	17¼
13	H. W. Ref. pf.	72	72	72
313	Mfrs. Light & Heat	86¼	85¾	86¼
1,505	Pittsburg Coal	20	20	20
144	Pittsburg Coal pf.	91¼	91	91¼
120	River Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
470	River Coal pf.	40¼	38¾	40¼
4	Standard U. Cable	200	200	200
7	United States Glass	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	United States Steel	39	38¾	39
8	West. Air Brake	174	173½	173½
370	Window Glass	33¾	32¾	33¾
100	Window Glass pf.	90	89¾	90
45	Allegheny Trust	157	157	157
235	American Trust	205	204	205
35	Commonwealth Trust	204	204	204
15	G. A. S. & T.	170	170	170
10	Iron City Trust	135	135	135
50	Mer. S. & T.	67	67	67
15	Mortgage Bank	120	120	120
76	North American Trust	131	130	131
15	Real Estate Trust	302	302	302
220	Safe Deposit & Trust	163¼	160	161¼
50	South Side Trust	103	102	102

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Brewing 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
15,000	River Coal 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22¼d per ounce and in New York at 48¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¾@39¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Acacia sold at .06, 700 Alice at .45, 300 Brescon at .05, 1,500 Comstock at .12, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .08¼@.09, 1,000 Julia at .08, 200 Jackpot at .13, 100 Ontario at 6.50, 300 Occidental at .51, 100 Ophir at 2.10, 500 Portland at 1.55@1.50, 200 Potosi at .55, 8,000 Virginia M. at .02¼, and 1,000 Work at .08.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,238,251, compared with $9,980,090 in the preceding week and $11,123,537 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $94,780,906, against $75,800,626 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the stocks which showed any activity in yesterday's market for outside securities sold at advancing prices, but the number of issues in which the trading was on a large scale was very small. The most conspicuous issues were found among the stocks which have not been traded in very long, with the exception of Greene Consolidated, which was throughout the day the stock that was given most attention. In Northern Securities and other stocks of this class the day's business was too small to attract attention or to result in any material change in quotations. The further advance in the price of copper was an event calculated to stimulate trading in the copper shares, but the only one of the group that responded to any extent to this further improvement in the metal market was Greene, and it is understood that the marked activity in this stock is due to buying by a pool recently formed to operate in that stock.

For some time past it has appeared that the principal source of activity in practically all sections of the market has been manipulative orders. The task of enlarging the public interest in the market does not appear to have been very fully accomplished, and meanwhile manipulative transactions are continued in the hope of encouraging the public to take a larger share in the market.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED verified the predictions made for it last week by selling up more than a point and ending the day within an eighth of the top price. At 26, the best price at which the stock sold yesterday, Greene is selling at a higher figure than any recorded in many weeks. At the same time, interest in the stock seems to be more general than it has been of late, the transactions having been for a considerable period more or less professional.

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MARCONI WIRELESS of Canada and De Forest Wireless both showed further advances, the former selling up to 8¾ and the latter to 10¾. One of the features of the trading in these stocks, especially in the case of the Marconi Company, is the demand that appears for odd lots of the stock. In spite of the high price at which the Marconi stock is selling, the par value being $5, a good deal of the stock is being bought by small investors or speculators. This demand if genuine, as it is declared to be, seems to indicate the faith that the public is putting in the commercial success of wireless telegraphy.

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MOHAWK VALLEY STEEL AND WIRE was traded in for the first time. The stock sold at 52 and the bonds, Series B, at 95.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
830	Am. Barrel & Pack.	52¾	52½	52½
100	American Can	6½	6½	6½
1,000	American Chicle	46½	45¾	46½
1,100	Am. De F. Wireless	10¾	10¼	10¾
29	Am. Light & Traction	60	59	60
20	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98½	98½	98½
300	Am. Writing Paper	6½	6	6½
37	Am. Writing Paper pf.	26½	26½	26½
8,200	Bay State Gas	½	7-16	½
900	British Columbia Cop.	6¾	6½	6¾
100	California Copper	¾	¾	¾
100	Casein of America	15	15	15
5	Electric Vehicle	7	7	7
300	Empire Steel	16½	16½	16½
100	Erie rights, w. i.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
13,850	Greene Con. Copper	26	24¾	25¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	18	18	18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
21	21¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	21½	21½	21	21	—1½
74⅝	74⅞	50,810	*Amal. Copper Co.	72½	74½	72⅝	74½	+1½
30	34	220	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	30½	30½	30	30	...
40⅝	41	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	—⅝
46	46¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	—⅞
...	...	100	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	10	+⅞
10½	10⅝	300	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅞
38	38½	1,080	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39	39	38	38⅝	—⅞
30½	30⅞	2,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30⅛	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—⅞
94½	95¼	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	—⅝
4⅝	5	500	*Am. Malting Co.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	...
52	52½	5,050	*Am. S. & R. Co.	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	—⅛
97⅛	97⅝	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97⅝	97⅞	97½	97⅝	...
17	18	300	Am. Steel Found.	18	18	18	18	+½
65	67	41	Am. Steel Found. pf.	66	66	66	66	...
131⅝	132	9,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	130⅛	132⅛	130⅛	132	+1⅝
121½	121¾	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	121½	121⅝	121½	121½	—½
167	168	50	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	167½	167½	167½	167½	...
141	146	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	142	142	142	142	...
14½	14⅝	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+½
122½	123	1,100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	119⅝	122½	119⅝	122½	+2⅞
87⅛	87½	19,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅝	87½	86⅝	87⅛	—⅛
100⅝	100⅞	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	—⅛
97⅛	98	10,600	Baltimore & Ohio	96½	98⅛	97⅛	97⅝	—⅞
95½	95	60	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	...
68⅛	69	9,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68⅞	—⅝
13	13⅝	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	+1
154	160	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	157½	157½	157½	157½	—2½
50	51½	600	*Butterick Co.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—⅞
137½	137⅝	4,100	Canadian Pacific	137⅛	137⅝	136⅝	137⅛	+⅛
50⅛	50⅞	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	—⅞
34⅝	35	400	Chicago & Alton	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	—⅛
71	72	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	72	72	72	72	...
26⅝	27	1,725	Chicago Great West.	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
44½	45	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅞
177	177½	10,360	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	177	177⅝	176⅝	177⅝	—⅛
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14	14	14	14	—⅛
17½	18	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅞
33½	33½	690	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33½	33	33⅝	+⅞
93⅝	94½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	94½	94	94	—⅝
74½	75	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	75	75	75	75	...
30	30½	400	Colorado & Southern	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅞
44	44½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
21⅝	21⅞	900	Col. & H. C. & I.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	—⅝
219½	220	6,325	Consolidated Gas	218⅞	221½	218⅞	219⅞	+⅝
33½	33⅝	562	Corn Products Co.	33⅛	33⅞	33½	33⅞	...
84½	84½	400	Corn Products Co. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½	—½
179½	180½	900	Delaware & Hudson	179	180	179	180	...
88⅝	88⅝	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	—½
17⅞	18	300	Detroit Southern	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	...
31	32	200	*Distillers Securities	32	32	32	32	...
27	27½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	—½
38⅝	38⅝	16,900	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
69⅝	70	3,900	Erie 1st pf	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅞	—⅛
50⅝	50⅝	1,700	Erie 2d pf	50⅛	50⅞	50⅛	50½	—⅛
68	69	160	Evans., Ind. & T. H.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	...
72⅝	74⅝	300	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+⅞
198	198⅝	900	General Electric	199⅝	199⅝	198½	198½	—1
105⅝	106	500	Hocking Valley	106½	106⅝	106	106	+⅛
98⅝	98⅞	600	Hocking Valley pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	—⅛
144	144⅝	1,500	Illinois Central	145	145	144	144	—⅞
44⅛	45	400	Iowa Central	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	—⅞
8	8⅛	558	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	...
35½	37	100	Keokuk & D. M.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—⅞
99	100	300	Laclede Gas	98	99½	98	99½	+5
125⅛	126	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	125⅛	125½	124⅝	125½	—⅝
12	13½	100	Manhattan Beach	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅝
141⅝	142	3,232	Manhattan Elevated	142	142⅝	141⅞	142⅝	—⅞
119	119⅝	1,600	*Met. Securities	121	121	119⅝	119⅝	—1⅝
137⅛	137⅝	6,650	*Met. Street Railway	138⅛	139½	137⅛	137½	—2½
34	35½	100	Met. West Side El., Chi.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—½
27⅝	27⅞	9,680	Mexican Central	26½	27½	26½	27⅛	+⅞
106	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis	106	106½	106	106½	...
77	77½	1,175	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	77	77½	77	77⅝	—⅝
128	130	1,250	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128	128½	127	127	—1
28⅝	29	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛
62½	62½	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61	62	61	62	...
113	113⅛	26,800	Missouri Pacific	112½	113½	112½	113½	—⅝
113	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	—⅞
47	47½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47	47	47	47	—⅞
26⅝	27½	300	*Nat. Lead Co.	27	27½	27	27½	—⅞
91	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+⅞
19⅛	19½	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19	19½	19	19	—⅛
38	38½	600	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅞
147⅝	147⅝	3,200	New York Central	147½	148	147⅛	147⅝	—⅝
...	...	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	217	217	217	217	—2
33⅛	33⅝	2,900	N. Y. Ont. & West.	33⅛	33½	33	33½	...
74½	74½	1,500	Norfolk & Western	74½	74⅝	74	74⅝	—⅝
90	92	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	90	90	90	90	...
116	117	100	North American	116	116	116	116	...
6⅛	7½	100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅝
39	40	850	Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39⅝	39⅝	—⅝
148⅝	148⅝	11,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	148⅝	149	148⅝	148⅝	—⅞
104½	104⅝	600	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104⅝	104	104⅝	—⅞
...	...	1,300	Pere Marquette	83	83	82½	83	—⅝
63⅛	63½	475	Pressed Steel Car	63⅝	63⅝	63	63	—⅝
94	94½	510	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94½	94½	94⅝	94⅝	—⅝
35⅝	35⅝	400	Railway Steel Spring	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	...
89⅝	90	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	90	90	90	90	+⅞
62⅛	62⅝	10,500	Reading	62	62⅝	62	62½	+⅛
86	86½	400	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+⅞
75⅛	71	100	Reading 2d pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+⅞
21	22	2,410	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅝	22⅛	21½	21⅞	—⅝
79⅝	80⅝	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80	80	80	80	—⅝
49⅛	49⅛	16,400	Rock Island Co.	49	49½	48⅝	49⅛	—⅞
81	81½	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	80⅝	81½	80⅝	81	—⅞
137	138⅝	100	Rome, Watertown & Og.	137	137	137	137	—⅞
26⅛	29	1,500	*Rubber Goods Mg. Co.	28	28½	26	26½	+⅛
82½	83½	380	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	84	84	83	83	—1
65⅛	68½	100	Rutland pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	—⅛
23½	24½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	...
87⅝	87⅞	19,300	St. L. & San Fran.	90	90½	86½	87⅝	+2⅞
76½	76½	1,920	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	+⅞
27	28	900	St. Louis Southw.	27½	27½	27½	27½	—⅞
61	61½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	—⅞
70⅛	72⅝	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	72	72	70⅝	70⅝	...
63½	63⅝	16,100	Southern Pacific	63½	63⅝	62⅝	63½	—⅝
35⅛	35⅝	8,600	Southern Ry., ext.	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
95	95½	100	Southern Ry., pf., ext.	95⅛	95½	95⅛	95½	+⅞
6	6½	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	6	6½	6	6½	+⅛
65⅝	65⅞	3,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65⅛	66	65	65⅞	—⅛
41⅝	42	4,100	Texas & Pacific	41	42	40⅝	41⅝	...
39	39⅝	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅞
29	30	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+⅞
14½	14⅝	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
77	79	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	77½	77½	—⅛
...	...	100	Union Pacific	101	101	101	101	...
99	99½	30,800	Union Pacific, ex d.	99½	99½	98⅝	99⅛	—⅝
92½	92⅝	510	Union Pacific pf., ex d.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	—⅞
109½	110½	200	United Fruit Co.	109½	109½	109½	109½	—⅞
14⅝	14⅞	300	*U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
12⅝	13⅛	1,200	*U. S. Leather	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅞
94	94½	1,600	*U. S. Leather pf.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+⅞
25⅝	25⅞	3,900	U. S. Realty & Con.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	...
70	70½	1,100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	70⅛	70½	70	70½	—⅛
17⅛	18	200	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	...
53½	55½	115	U. S. Rubber pf.	54	54	54	54	...
39⅛	39⅝	18,434	U. S. Steel	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+⅛
88½	89⅝	12,250	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	89⅝	88	88⅝	—⅞
65½	65⅝	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	65	65½	64⅞	65½	+⅞
128½	130	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
39	39⅝	800	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39⅝	+1
31⅝	31⅞	19,500	Wabash	31⅛	32⅛	31	31⅞	—⅛
54½	55	125,600	Wabash pf.	52⅝	55½	52⅝	55	+1⅝
89⅛	89⅝	2,200	Western Union Tel.	89⅛	89½	89⅛	89⅝	+⅛
26⅛	27	1,200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26	27	26	27	+⅞
60⅛	61½	1,150	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	60	61⅝	60	61⅝	+1⅛
37	37⅞	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	36½	37⅞	36½	37½	—⅞
27⅝	28	1,000	Wisconsin Central	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅞
52⅝	53⅛	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	—⅞
Sales.....		573,052						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.....	300	300	310
2d week Feb.....	$46,306	$48,918	$45,920
From July 1.....	1,663,171	1,577,441	1,396,140
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage.....	292	292	292
2d week Feb.....	32,160	34,347	29,685
From July 1.....	1,228,142	1,211,814	1,111,196
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month January.....	3,546,045	3,565,624	3,160,794
From July 1.....	29,057,072	28,230,525	.....
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage.....	336	336	336
2d week Feb.....	103,031	97,586	94,837
From July 1.....	3,601,004	3,408,037	3,063,004
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.....	351	281	281
2d week Feb.....	29,557	19,825	.....
From July 1.....	826,949	788,742	.....
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.....	1,195	1,195	1,195
2d week Feb.....	198,477	155,511	.....
From July 1.....	5,775,632	4,016,106	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including Chicago & Eastern Illinois—			
Mileage.....	4,522	3,920	3,929
2d week Feb.....	604,542	490,340	.....
From July 1.....	19,701,408	17,061,204	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage.....	2,607	2,604	2,600
2d week Feb.....	249,357	231,245	221,443
From July 1.....	7,783,194	7,090,326	6,667,123
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	386	225	225
2d week Feb.....	9,998	9,613	10,400
From July 1.....	413,144	426,077	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage.....	2,484	2,367	2,358
2d week Feb.....	378,140	359,328	326,304
From July 1.....	12,624,232	12,023,031	11,570,454
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	977	977	982
2d week Feb.....	104,500	101,179	91,073
From July 1.....	4,176,517	3,761,082	3,406,059

DELAWARE & HUDSON to the Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—New York and Canada:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	827,595	803,394	809,963
Op. expenses	177,094	146,327	142,825
Net earnings	149,961	136,147	147,140
Fixed charges	92,874	94,618	90,561
Surplus	57,087	41,529	56,579

Rensselaer & Saratoga & Adirondack:

Gross earnings	866,148	715,442	468,061
Op. expenses	392,200	405,828	356,932
Net earnings	215,048	311,614	109,123
Gross income	215,048	321,159	118,674
Fixed charges	324,729	323,700	302,901
Deficit	109,781	1,541	183,867

Albany & Susquehanna:

Gross earnings	1,354,091	1,266,471	1,231,257
Op. expenses	428,469	525,049	411,552
Net earnings	865,481	746,522	809,705
Fixed charges	318,550	315,267	302,739
Net income	546,931	431,255	506,966

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended Nov. 30, 1902:

Gross earnings	1,068,791	1,940,099	1,458,418
Oper. and taxes	946,098	1,186,418	215,123
Net earnings	142,063	753,681	973,295
Charges	271,097	266,403	406,515
Deficit	129,034	*287,278	*566,780
Dividends	.....	350,000	210,000
Deficit	129,034	15,751	*356,879

*Surplus.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	27,034	70,823	55,544
Op. expenses	52,057	42,580	45,633
Net earnings	24,023	28,243	19,911
Gross, 6 months	112,794	469,785	401,206
Op. expenses	261,447	316,740	228,706
Net, 6 months	151,797	153,045	172,507

LEHIGH VALLEY reports for its lines in New York State for the quarter ended Dec. 31 to the New York Railroad Commissioners—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	3,026,171	3,028,004	1,485,401
Op. expenses	1,547,002	1,561,064	1,471,973
Net earnings	594,513	565,030	14,018
Fixed charges	272,276	272,275	272,275
Net income	112,237	92,755	*257,256

*Deficit.

ELGIN, AURORA & SOUTHERN TRACTION CO. for January—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	32,253	22,074	4,179
Op. expenses	21,301	17,537	3,764
Net earnings	11,952	11,537	415
Charges	8,383	8,333	.....
Available for div.	3,619	3,203	416

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for January—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	172,143	153,022	143,385
Op. expenses	110,611	103,538	94,618
Net earnings	61,532	54,490	48,766
Charges	16,516	15,094	9,021
Surplus	45,016	39,390	39,745
Gross, 4 months	705,738	624,199	586,012
Op. expenses	454,570	417,486	387,486
Net, 4 months	279,212	246,353	225,293
Charges	65,900	59,630	37,089
Surplus, 4 months	213,223	186,723	188,254

PHILADELPHIA CO. & AFFILIATED CORPORATIONS for January—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	583,414	484,771	98,643
Op. exp. & taxes	172,440	154,295	18,245
Net earnings	360,974	296,376	80,598
Other income	28,006	27,588	*1,718
Total income	388,979	307,990	78,620
Deduct'n from inc	8,689	3,588	5,101
Balance	377,290	304,371	73,519
Int. & dividends	116,745	95,716	21,030
Net income surp.	260,374	207,655	70,848

Affiliated Corporations—

Gross earnings	976,810	764,181	134,129
Op. exp. & taxes	352,722	235,318	117,410
Net earnings	367,365	300,863	16,719
Other income	12,637	19,474	*6,837
Total income	380,219	267,337	12,882
Int., taxes, &c.	244,059	254,464	*5,475
Net income	136,160	112,873	18,357
Total income	504,120	417,344	91,876

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,854,546	1,877,551	6,995	
Op. expenses	1,472,121	1,301,541	170,790	
Net earnings	412,415	575,910	*163,795	
*Decrease.				

SCHENECTADY RAILWAY to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	118,069	72,807	50,717
Op. expenses	72,761	46,840	44,517
Net earnings	45,209	25,966	6,200
Total income	54,723	37,016	16,529
Fixed charges	*24,350	23,454	6,057
Surplus	32,456	22,556	10,472

*Includes $11,478 interest on floating debt.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	144,099	123,188	20,916
Op. expenses	87,429	81,163	6,267
Net earnings	56,670	42,025	14,645
Total income	56,845	42,619	14,226
Fixed charges	45,849	45,849	.....
Net income	10,996	*3,666	14,226

STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY to the New York Railroad Commissioners for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	41,104	38,904	2,200
Op. expenses	36,925	41,960	*5,035
Net earnings	4,179	2,116	4,365
Total income	8,247	3,446	4,801
Fixed charges	6,677	6,189	488
Surplus	1,570	*2,743	4,313

*Deficit.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

NATIONAL CARBON for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Net earnings	$654,379	$536,612	$508,730
Preferred divid.	315,000	315,000	315,000
Balance	339,379	221,612	193,730
Depreciation	224,000	218,461	160,000
Balance, surplus	115,379	3,151	33,730
Doubtful accounts	2,241	3,285	1,456
Surplus	113,138	*134	32,285

ST. JOSEPH TRACTION DEAL.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. of this city and Chicago, and Graham, Kerr & Co. of Philadelphia are offering at 102½ and accrued interest St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-five-year gold bonds.

In a letter from the President of the company to the bankers, it is stated that the company has acquired the St. Joseph Traction and Lighting Company, People's Railway, Light, and Power Company, Citizens' Railway Company, Union Railway Company, St. Joseph and Lake Railway Company, and Wyatt Park Railway Company, which form the entire street railway of St. Joseph, comprising about forty miles of trolley lines and the entire commercial electric lighting and power business of the city.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.23	.23
Belcher	.48	.46
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.28	.26
Caledonia	2.20	2.10
Challenge Con	.48	.47
Chollar	.39	.41
Confidence	1.75	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	2.10
Con. Imperial	.03	.04
Crown Point	.42	.27
Gould & Curry	.58	.55
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.00
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Con	.04	.05
Lady Washington Con	.05	.....
Mexican	1.40	1.35
Occidental Con	.40	.46
Ophir	2.10	2.10
Overman	.60	.56
Potosi	.50	.48
Savage	.31	.32
Sag Belcher	.35	.33
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.05
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.20	.16
Union Con	1.15	1.20
Utah Con	.38	.39
Yellow Jacket	.56	.55
Silver bars	48¼	48¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	38@38
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	9	10	9	9½
Alamo	2½	4½	2½	4½
American	2½	3½	2½	3½
Anaconda	16	19	15	18½
Blue Bell	6	8	7	8
C., K. & N.	17	18	17½	18½
C. C. Con	5	5½	5	5½
Cripple Creek	3	4	3	3½
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dante	2½	3	2½	3½
Doctor Jackpot	9½	10½	10	12
Elkton	38½	38½	38	39½
El Paso	62	66	64½	65½
Fanny Rawlins	4	5	4½	5
Findlay	10½	10⅝	9	11
Gold Dollar Con	4½	5½	5½	6⅞
Golden Circle	78	78½	75½	79
Golden Fleece	5	20	5	20
Gold Bond	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	3½	3½	3½	3½
Gould	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
Gold Exploration	3½	4	3½	4
Isabella	18½	19	20½	21
Jackpot	10	12	10½	12
Keystone	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	4⅝	5	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3	3½	3	3½
Little Bessie	4½	5	4⅝	4⅞
Mollie Gibson	5½	6½	6	6½
Mary Cashman	4	4½	4	4½
Moon Anchor	8½	9	9	10
New Haven	2½	3	2½	2½
Old Gold	3½	4	3⅝	3⅞
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Pinnacle	4	5	4	5
Pointer	1	1½	1½	1½
Portland	139	142	140	143
Rose Maud	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Rose Nicol	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	3
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Vindicator	100	110	100	110
Work	6½	7½	7	7½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,237,122
Gold	103,632,731
Silver	19,696,205
United States notes	5,089,674
Treasury notes of 1890	106,377
National bank notes	17,695,026
Total receipts this day	2,557,502
Total receipts this month	35,646,771
Total receipts this year	370,278,564
Total expenditures this day	3,085,000
Total expenditures this month	33,360,300
Total expenditures this year	339,885,840
Deposits in National banks	150,758,069
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	676,163

Government receipts—

From internal revenue	1,351,098
Customs	1,053,157
Miscellaneous	153,337

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Iss

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute), Sembrich, Homer, Scotti, Bridewell, Marilly, and Gadski; Saltiguac, Ed de Reszke, Campanari, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 26.—Georg Henschel's "Requiem."
Fri. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dani, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 28, at 2—LE PROPHETE, Schumann-Heink, Marilly, Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 28, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special Prices. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Nordica, Ende-Hinlo, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell, Burgstaller, Blasham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Mar. 1, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Sembrich (her last appearance this season) at (Semi-Centennial); Bridewell; Dani, Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., March 2, at 8—Double Bill. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA (begin with Act II.) Sembrich, Saltiguac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti, Reiss. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., March 4, at 8—ERO E LEANDRO, Gadski, Schumann-Heink; De Marchi, Ed de Reszke. Conducted by the composer, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., March 6, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute), Sembrich, Homer, Seygard, Scheff, Bridewell, Marilly, and Gadski; Saltiguac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday Evening, February 26, at 8:15.
(In aid of the Workingman's School.)
Georg Henschel's
REQUIEM
Conducted by the composer.
For CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, and SOLOISTS: HELEN HENSCHEL, MISS WOLTMANN, ALLISON VAN HOOSE, ANTON VAN ROOY.
Preceded by a Concert, with
Schumann-Heink
Van Rooy
Ruegger
WALTER DAMROSCH and his Orchestra.
Tickets at box office and theatre ticket offices.

5th SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, February 28.
Soloist Mr. Charles Gilibert
Tickets $1.50 to 50c., at office, Musical Art Society, 862 5th Ave., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

ELMENDORF LECTURES AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM
Every Tues. and Wed. in Mch. at 4 P. M.
SUBJECTS: Mch. 3 and 4—MARTINIQUE. Mch. 10 and 11—LAND OF SHAKESPEARE. Mch. 17 & 18—IRELAND. Mch. 24 & 25—THE HIGH ALPS. Mch. 31 and April 1—SICILY AND CAPRI.
Tickets at box office, Manhattan Hotel & Ditson's.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2.
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 150TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER

MENDELSSOHN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2, AT 4 O'CLOCK, ENDING AT 4:15.
ROGER-MICLOS
SCHUMANN—CHOPIN RECITAL.
Reserved seats at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
WEBER PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Matinee To-Day. Prices 50c. to $1.50. Henry W. Savage presents GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THIRD MONTH. The Merry Musical Success, THE WITH JEROME BILLIONAIRE SYKES

DALY'S.....Seats Now Ready.
BURTON HOLMES
Mar. 6 & 7, Portugal; Mar. 12 & 13, Denmark; Mar. 19 & 20, Sweden; Mar. 26 & 27, Norway; April 2 & 3, Norway, (Midnight Sun.)

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'WAY & 29 ST. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Evs., 8:30. Crowded houses—All records broken.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Greatest Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.

Carnegie HALL. SONG RECITAL. NEXT SUNDAY AFT., March 1, at 3:30. DAVID BISPHAM
20 Songs by the Greatest Composers. Res. Seats $2d. to $1, at Ditson's and Box Office

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Last Mat. Sat. at 2. LAST 5 Times. MRS. FISKE in MARY OF MAGDALA. FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY. Mar. 2—THE BISHOP'S MOVE. Sale opens Thurs.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 26, at 3. SONG RECITAL. Miss COLDEN TRACY and M. GILIBERT. Management HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats, $1 to $2.00, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH. Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. St. Nicholas S. C. Thursday, Feb. 26th, 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE, 44th St. Eve's at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. Prices 50c. to $1.50. WEEK MARCH 2D. George Fawcett presents MARY SHAW in "GHOSTS"

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. 14th, 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY. Last time, THE STICKNESS OF GELATINE. Thursday—The Big Little Princess.

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY BOWERY BURLESQUERS. "SLUMMING"—Grand Vaudeville.

CIRCLE 60th St. DAILY MATS. 2:10. B'way 9:15. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. Jean Mazeppa, Rae Ballet & 10 other Stars.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Matinee To-day & Sat., 2. WIZARD OF OZ. Evs. & Mat. Best Seats, $1.50.

PROCTOR'S 125th St. & 2d Av. 25c., 50c. VAUDEVILLE & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8. Matinee Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS. Seats 25c. to $1.50.

NEW YORK. B'way & 27 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WILLIAMS & WALKER IN BAROMEO'S WEDDING.

Columbus. Bronchos. 42d St. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. WALSH IN RESURRECTION.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 25c. THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. MATINEE TO-DAY & SATURDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY which includes Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin, IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"A great success."—Herald. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. "Success for star and author."—Herald. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Man' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. WEDNESDAY MAT. OMITTED THIS WEEK. To-night—75th Time—Souvenirs. Next Matinee Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
LAST WEEK—THE LITTLE PRINCESS.
DAILY MATS. This afternoon at 3. Saturday mornings, 10:30. Charles B. Dillingham's Production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Great Success,
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
With MILLIE JAMES as SARA CREWE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week. "A RADIANT SUCCESS."—Herald. "IT SPARKLES."—Herald.
JAMES T. POWERS IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production. THE
JEWEL OF ASIA
"Well staged, acted, and sung, and pleased its audience immensely."—Sun.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Av. and 27th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. Next HAMLET Matinee Tuesday, Mar. 24. Annual engagement of Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN
Management Daniel Frohman.
EVERY EVENING, 8. Mats. Saturdays, 2.
If I Were King.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way, at 8:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. "A fear of laughter."—Herald. "Only big comedy hit of the season."—Sun. Kirke La Shelle's production of the
Earl of Pawtucket
By Augustus Thomas.
With Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrence D'Orsay.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Mat. To-day & Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD. Week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Tel. 768-38. DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 4,030-38. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. SATURDAYS. MARIE CAHILL IN NANCY BROWN. "Joy and rapture centre in Miss Cahill."—Times

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Grander and more Successful than ever.
FLORODORA.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. W'd'y & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 10—GREAT ACTS—10. PRICES 25c., 50c. & 75c.

GRAND Matinee To-day. 25c., 50c. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evg. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE IN The Cavalier.

F&S Hurtig & Seamon, W. 125th St. Mat. Kids Go Free. A Nickerson, Two Mathews & Harris. 4 Otis. 4 day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 40th St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DE KOLTA. the Wizard.—Night at 8.

AMERICAN HALL. 42D ST. AND 7TH AV. Mat. daily at 2. Mon. 25c. CAINE'S THE PENITENT.

14th St. Theatre, w'st 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. 2 WEEKS. The Smart Set 60 Colored ONLY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. To-night, Sat. Mat. & Eve. Bogart's Farce, "Die Dragoner." Thur., "ALT HEIDELBERG."

West End Mat. To-day. A Modern Magdalen.

ARRAIGNED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Two of the Counsel of R. G. Dun & Co. Accused by International Mutual Mercantile Agency Official.

Peter R. Gatens, counsel for the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., and Francis L. Minton, a member of the concern, and also one of its counsel, were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. They were arrested on Monday afternoon in a sailors' boarding house in South Street by Detective Sergeants Gargan and Tinker, and held on a short affidavit charging them with conspiracy. The complainant in the case is Charles A. Henderson, Assistant Manager of the International Mercantile Agency, at 346 Broadway. They were held in $600 bail each for examination to-day.

The detectives spent two hours in a room in the boarding house listening to a conversation, they claim, between the prisoners and a man named Fowler, who formerly was, and now may be, an employe of the International Mercantile Agency. Minton and Gatens, the detectives say, admit that they went to the boarding house for the purpose of getting a statement from Fowler, with a view of bringing injunction proceedings against the International Agency.

There has been a good deal of litigation recently between R. G. Dun & Co. and the International Mercantile Agency, which latter concern was organized in New Jersey a year or so ago for the purpose of carrying on the same line of business as the older concern. A week ago the Dun concern, which charged the International Agency with having obtained and converted to their own use two copies of a reference book containing their copyrighted ratings of commercial houses, obtained a judgment against the concern in a Municipal court for the return of the two copies.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, who appeared for the arrested lawyers, denounced their arrest as an outrage.

BOATSWAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.

The British ship Glenelvin of Glasgow arrived in New York yesterday after a comparatively rough voyage of seventy days from Rio Janeiro. Feb. 4 the Glenelvin was within 300 miles of Sandy Hook, when a succession of heavy northeast and northwest gales were encountered, with the result that one was blown out of her course no less than three times. The gales that buffeted her about were almost hurricane in strength, while the seas that accompanied them, and which often swept over the ship, were of the variety that are sometimes dubbed mountainous and gigantic.

On the 9th instant, while laboring in a heavy northwester, in which the vessel was hove down with her lee rail under water, a huge sea came curling over, washing everybody and everything off the improvised boatswain's chair. A. McCalder of Buckeport, Me. McCalder was thirty-seven years of age, and had been a seaman many years. The Glenelvin is in ballast, and is consigned to J. W. Elwell & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.48½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	10.06
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	15.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	10.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@79c; No. 3, 70½@75c; No. 2 red, 74@77½c. No. 2 corn, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 3 white, 34½@36c; No. 7 rye, 60c; good feeding barley, 41@45c; fair to choice malting, 46@61c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $111 nom; pork, per bbl, $17.31½@17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $9.15@9.60; short-rib sides (loose), $8.50@8.75; dressed hogs, 70@70½c; shoulders, (boxed,) $8.12½@8.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.80.

COTTON.—But for the actions of the bull leaders in supporting cotton every time it showed weakness results might have been far different, for the market showed more than the usual amount of nervousness, and at times seemed on the point of getting away from bull control altogether, notably after May opened around 8.72 at midday. Bear operations were conducted with exceptional confidence in view of the disappointing English cables, and it required the strongest kind of buying to keep them in check. Opening May at a decline of 10 points, the market, by quick stages, reached the low level from which bull support gradually steadied it until at the close the official undertone was steady, with prices 2 points higher to 6 points lower, and sales estimated at 300,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.24@.26
March	8.24	8.30	8.20	8.24@.26
April	8.24	8.26	8.17	8.22@.24
May	8.20	8.32	8.19	8.29@.31
June	8.20	8.31	8.18	8.29@.31
July	8.20	8.31	8.18	8.29@.31
August	8.19	8.30	8.17	8.28@.30
September	8.19	8.30	8.17	8.28@.30
October	8.19	8.30	8.17	8.28@.30
November	8.19	8.30	8.17	8.28@.30
December	8.20	8.30	8.17	8.28@.30

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Spot cotton & fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 95,000 bales; receipts, 34,000 bales; American, 85,000 bales; middling upland, 4.36. Futures opened quiet, partial 1 point decline; closed easy, net 1@4 points lower. February, 4.18@4.19; March, 4.18; April-May, 4.17; March-April, 4.16; April-May, 4.16; May-June, 4.20@4.21; June-July, 4.21; July-August, 4.20; August-September, 4.09; September-October, 4.80; October-November, 4.80; November-December, 4.80. Manchester yarns and cloths are slowly; cloths easier, but not quotably lower.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Favorable crop news from the Southwest, consisting principally of reports of a good snowfall over Kansas, were responsible for a sharp break in the wheat market, following a period of considerable steadiness early in the session. There was every evidence from the actions of the market that room traders had adopted too confident an attitude on the bullishness of early news, and were more or less overloaded when brought into contact with the improvement in Western crop news. The unloading carried May down to the lowest point of the day in all markets, and locally it closed 2c below the close of Saturday. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, are as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86½c; No. 1 Northern New York, 84½c, all prompt, and No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; May, 72¾c; July, 70½c; No. 2 hard, 71½@73½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 42@42½c; July, 41½@42c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32½c; May, 36½c; July, 33½c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 80@80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78½@79½c; May, 77½c asked. Barley—No. 2, 64@64½c; samples, 48@58c. Corn—May, 45½c bid.

DULUTH, Feb. 24.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74c; May, 77½c; July, 77c. Oats, May, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Wheat, May, 74½@74¾c; July, 75¼@75½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; winter straights, $3.80@$3.85; winter patents, $4.65@4.85; Spring clears, $3.20@3.40; extra No. 1 winter, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 2 winter, $2.60@$2.85; rye flour, $3.60@$3.80, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.90@$2.25. Rye, nominal to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.90@$3.15, carts brand. Bar Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.55; coarse, $1.40@$1.47. Feed—Spring fresh, spot, $21.50@$22, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $21; Spring bran, middling, $21@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21.50@$22; linseed oil cake, $37; corn oil cake, $31.50@$32; hominy chop, $22@$23; corn chop, $21@$22.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	74	74½	73¾	73¾
May	71 1-16	71½	70 7-16	70½
July	73¾	73¾	72 7-16	72½
September	72½			72½
Corn—				
February	44	44	44	44
March	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
May	45	45½	44¾	45
July	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Oats—				
February				31½
March				31½
May	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
July	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
Lard—				
May	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.07½
July	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.40
Ribs—				
May	8.40	8.37½	8.35½	8.35½
July	8.45	8.35½	8.45½	8.45
Pork—				
May	17.87½	17.65	17.50	17.65
July	17.07½	17.17½	17.00	17.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $17.75@$18.25; family, $18.50@$19; short clear, $18.75@$19.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $12@$13; packet, $12@$12; extra India mess, $22@$23; beef hams, $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; pacons, 9½c; jowls, 9½c; city, 10c. LARD—In tierces, 10 lb, 9½c; kettle, 10 lb, 10½c; 5 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 10 lb, 9¾@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 8½c; picnic hams, 11@11½c. TALLOW—City, 6½c asked; country, 6@6½c. LARD OIL—Prime lard, $2.30@$2.40; refined lard, South America, $10.50; Continent, $10.50; Brazil kegs, $12.50; compound, 7@7½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8½@9c; city lard stearine, 10½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—At Savannah, Ga., nominal; at New York, 52@53c. Rosin—Common to good strained, $2.30@$2.35; N, $2.40@$2.45; D, $2.45@$2.50; E, $2.50@$2.55; F, $2.60@$2.65; G, $2.70@$2.75; H, $2.80@$2.85; I, $2.90@$2.95; K, $3@$3.05; M, $3.25@$3.30; N, $3.50@$3.55; W G, $3.75@$3.80; W W, $3.90@$3.95.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Turpentine, 49½c; receipts, (two days) 61 casks; sales, 94 casks; exports, 1,000 gallons. Rosin—Receipts, 1,732 barrels; sales, 633 barrels; exports, 1,800 barrels. A, B, C, D, $2.30; E, $2.35; F, $2.40; G, $2.50; H, $2.60; I, $2.70; K, $3.20; M, $3.60; N, $4.00; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits turpentine, firm; receipts, 29 casks; sales, 29 casks; exports, 1,400 gallons. Rosin—Receipts, 61 barrels; sales, 61 barrels; exports, 1,800 barrels. A, B, $2.30; C, $2.35; D, $2.40; E, $2.50; F, $2.60; G, $2.70; H, $2.80; I, $2.90; K, $3.25; M, $3.60; N, $4; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.50.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73	73 1-16	72	72½
July	74	74¼	73¼	73¾
Corn—				
May	43	43½	42¾	43½
May S	43	43½	42¾	43½
July	44¼	45	44¼	44¾
Oats—				
May				34½
May S				34½
July	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
Lard—				
May	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.40
July	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.40
Ribs—				
May	8.40	8.40	8.37½	8.37½
July	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40
Pork—				
May	17.37½	17.65	17.30	17.65
July	17.07½	17.17½	17.00	17.05

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
To-night Promptly at 8:30 o'Clock,
AT ÆOLIAN HALL,
362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th St.
Last day free view of the
F. EUGENE WEIR COLLECTION
OF
IMPORTANT OIL PAINTINGS
BY PROMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS.
The paintings will remain on exhibition until 5 o'clock this afternoon at the C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES, 33 and 35 Liberty Street.

Knickerbocker
Auction Rooms,
C. E. Smith, Auctioneer.
Extraordinary Sale of Scarce Chinese Antiques.
On Free Exhibition
This Wednesday,
DAY, 9 TO 6; EVENING, 7:30 TO 10.
In the Winter Garden of
Delmonico's,
CORNER 44TH ST. AND 5TH AV.,
A MOST SUPERB COLLECTION OF
Rare Old
Chinese Porcelains,
Antique Bronzes, Cloisonnes,
Snuff Bottles, Jades, Curios
AND OTHER ANTIQUES OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER.
at Absolute Sale,
ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
FEBRUARY 26, 27, AND 28; AFTERNOONS AT TWO-THIRTY O'CLOCK.
Sale by order of MESSRS. MARSH & WEVER, ATTORNEYS, 120 BROADWAY, AS PER CABLED INSTRUCTIONS FROM OWNER.

Winter Resorts.
South Carolina.
THE CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Best location in the city. Large cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.50 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. DAVID DAVIES.
THE ARGYLE,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.
North Carolina.
THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. First-class accommodations. Latest improvements. Home comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.
ASHEVILLE PARK, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASCHER LEES, Bankrupt.—No. 4,676.

To the creditors of Ascher Lees of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1903, the said Ascher Lees was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1903.

NO. 1,571.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO STERN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leo Stern of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1903, the said Leo Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 46 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 24th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILKENING, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Wilkening, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George H. Adams, United States District Judge, in United States Court Rooms and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 9th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 6th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS MARCUS SONS, Bankrupts.—Charles Shonpond, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells to-day, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1903, 10 A. M., at 681 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of ladies and gents' foreign and domestic hosiery and gloves, fixtures, etc. Stock is in original cases and cartons, regular stock, and is a first-class retailer's stock. Order of

WILLIAM FOWLER SCOTT, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

[illegible] Tax, $1.65; receipts, 400 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, extreme range, 8@9½c per lb. Veals about steady; ruled $1 lower; 1,000 head, per 100 lb, city-dressed, 9@10½c. Sheep and yearlings ruled generally lower; sales, 2,000 head; sheep, 3@4½c; common and medium lambs 25c lower and weak; shown sold at 6@6½c per 100 lb; lambs at 6c @6½c. Dressed mutton, 7@7½c per lb; dressed lamb, 8@9½c. Hogs, slightly easier; State hogs at 6½@6¾c per 100 lb; common mixed Western at 6½@6¾c; State peaked at 6½c.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Speculative Companies Both Buyers and Sellers in Two Deals.

Nos. 67 and 69 Wall Street and Nos. 20 to 24 Exchange Place Bought by United States Realty Co.—Other Dealings.

Yesterday's developments in the real estate market were of an unusually interesting character. Aside from the reported buying of Wall and Pine Street properties by the International Banking Corporation, referred to in another column, two other deals also came to light which have in common an especially significant feature in that not only the buyer in each case, the United States Realty and Construction Company, is a speculative corporation, but that the sellers of both parcels are also companies of similar character and purposes.

It became known that the United States Realty and Construction Company is the purchaser of the buildings at 67 and 69 Wall Street, running through to 87 and 89 Beaver Street, having frontages of 73.7 feet on the former and 77.1 feet on the latter. The sale of this property by the Century Realty Company was reported last week.

The United States Realty and Construction Company has also bought from the Alliance Realty Company, through Richard M. Montgomery, 20, 22, and 24 Exchange place, running through to Beaver Street, for about $450,000. The latter parcel consists of old four-story buildings on a plot fronting 67.10 feet on Exchange Place and 47.2 feet on Beaver Street, with an average depth of about 105 feet. The property is directly in the rear of the Custom House, being connected with the latter by a bridge over Exchange Place, and is in the middle of a small block the rest of which is covered by the Post Building and the buildings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Officers of the United States Realty and Construction Company said yesterday that they had no definite plans regarding either of these recently acquired plots.

Reports current yesterday that 68 and 70 Wall Street, with abutting properties on the west side of Pearl Street, had been sold, were denied by representatives of the owners.

Collins & Collins have sold for the National Realty Company to a client the five-story American basement dwelling on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 267 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 85 by 100.5. This house is one of a row of seven now building completion.

Hugh D. Simpson has sold for the Marshall estate to a client of the firm of Bullowa & Bullowa the five-story flat, 1,833 Madison Avenue, 20 by 75. The buyer owns adjoining property.

C. M. Silverman & Son have bought from the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot 100 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for a Mr. Steinber to a client of A. J. Koch the three-story dwelling 240 East Fiftieth Street, 18 by 100; also, for a Mr. Pettigrew, the similar dwelling 238 East Fiftieth Street.

Charles Raab has sold 804 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 80.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Pierre J. Smith the four-story brick and stone dwelling 131 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for Mrs. Margaret Gough to a Mr. Cody the three-story dwelling 1,289 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 88.3; also for Louis A. Cushman to Thomas Dillon 210 East Seventy-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.

James N. Wells's Sons have sold for the estate of Julia Bruce to Josephine W. Colby the three-story dwelling 457 West Twenty-third Street, 22 by 117.6, leasehold.

James Munroe & Sons have bought from J. Engler 532 East Eleventh Street, and will erect a six-story factory.

S. Cowen reports that he has sold the two four-story tenements 932 and 934 Westchester Avenue to an investor for about $36,000; also, a vacant lot on Hewitt Place, near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for $2,500; also, the three-story frame flat 977 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street for $7,500; also, 4,620 Park Avenue, a private dwelling, for $4,600.

William Richtberg has sold 674 Eighth Avenue, a four-story building on lot 20 by 80, and also the abutting property on rear, 274 West Forty-third Street, a frame building, on lot 20 by 80.

William J. Roome has sold, in conjunction with Joseph P. Day, 428 and 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, for Fred S. Myers to Emil Rudin. The property consists of two four-story tenements, on a plot 50 feet front.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Joseph J. Schsteiner to Simey Schey the two five-story and double flats 211 and 213 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 28 by 100 feet.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

383 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 92 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling, foreclosure sale, to F. W. Davis, $13,600.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1,702, 1,704 and 1,706 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Sixty-first Street, 75 by 94, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Mandelbaum & Lewine 63,740

By Herbert J. Sherman.

749 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest side, 35 feet northeast of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 20.6 by 98.8 by 20.8 by 93.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Delphine Antindel 13,000

By Solomon De Walltearn.

20 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 643.3 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to J. Merriam 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, executor's sale, Broadway, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 124 by 50.1 and irregular, two-story building, known as the Old Guard Armory.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 45 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling with store; 165 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 250.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.2 by 100.8, three-story brownstone-front dwelling with extension; 449 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 350 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brownstone-front

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

ARTHUR AV, s w corner 168th St, 4.9x 0.11x112.71; Eliza Fagan, widow, and others to Ferdinand R. Minnith $1

AVENUE A, n w s, 419.4 ft n of 1st St, 50x172, to Berrian Av, 350x170; Joseph Sharlet to Eugene Kunz 1

AVENUE C, w s, 62 ft n of 17th St, 20x88; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Mary M. Lanier and another, executrix 8,500

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 75th St, 25.3x100x irregular; Eleanor P. Gage to William F. Martin, (subj $40,000) 55,800

DOON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Frederick Schlup 1

EAST PROSPECT ST, s s, 315 ft e of Main St, 23x108, City Island; Teresia E. Murphy to Ella M. Merritt 400

FORDHAM AV, s s, adjoining land of John F. Hawkins, 50x100; Mary J. Connelly to Mary T. Cox, all liens 5,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s s, part of Parcel 2 and part of lane adjoining with strip; Eugene L. Sumbs, trustee, to George G. Barnard, R. & S. 24,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Parcel 2 and part of lane adjoining with strip; George G. Barnard to Ella A. Ackerly, R. & S., and Ca. G. 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Parcel 2 and part of lane adjoining with strip; Ella A. Ackerly to George G. Barnard, R. & S., and Ca. G. 1

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Doon Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Emil Jaun 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w, 48.6 ft n of 63d St, 17x62; Frank D. Creamer to Charles R. Baird 20,000

LOT 109, map of E. P. Hess, St. Raymond's Park; Jennie B. Calderwood to Mildred A. Yeandle, R. & S., Ca. G. (mtg $250) 1

LOTS 62 to 81, 113 to 122, 165 to 185, 194 to 212, 242 to 249, map of Aqueduct Park; Aden Syndicate to Louis F. W. Wallace (mtg $83,000) 1

LOTS 101 and 102, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Lewis H. Wolf to Catharine Romkey 1,750

MADISON ST, 283, n s, 23.7x100; David Michael to Henry Osnowitz, R. & S., all liens 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 147.7 ft n of Cameron Place, 20x91.8x25x90.10; James Kenn to Arthur H. Sigler and another, (mtg $3,000,) all liens 2,000

MORRIS AV, w s, Lot 825, map of Melrose South, 58.10x100; also Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St, 88.8x100; also Avenue D, s s, extends from 91st to 8th Sts, 216x202, Unionport; also all other property; Katherine and Frank Faul to Catharine C. Hill, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000) 850

RYER AV, w s corner of 180th St, 84.8x101x98x104.4; Joseph E. Butterworth to Stephen A. Whiston, (mtg $4,000) 1

ROAD from King's Bridge to Spuyten Duyvil, s s, at centre line of right of way, runs s w to east line of Harlem River 80ft in Canal Bay, x e to low water mark, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, x n x n w 67.8 ft to s s of road x avenue — with lands under water; Elias H. Johnson and others to Jane E. Johnson and another, trustees, quitclaim 1

SOUTH ST, 190, n s, 20x80; Bernhard Freund to Dennis McEvoy 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 160th St, 25.5x100; also Bradhurst Av, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 40.11x100; Max Marx to Patrick S. Tracy, (mtg $18,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; East Side Amusement Company to William H. Pickett, (mtg $120,000) 1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 58 ft n of Jane St, 19.6x68.10; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Charles Lanier, executor 7,500

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x95, Van Nest station; E. E. Levy to Catharine Romkey 1

WAVERLY PL, 245, n s, 19.10x63.3x19.11x62.7; Matilda Jackson to Union Construction and Realty Company, all liens. 1

WEST END AV, 597, w s, 20x82; Henry Blendermann to Minnie Blendermann, (mtg $21,000) 1

WEST END AV, 600, w s, 20x82, Jacob Blendermann to Gustie Blendermann, (mtg $21,000) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 24.2 ft n of 101st St, 23.8x100; Louis Russell to Samuel Green, (mtg $31,000) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 31.5 ft n of 101st St, 22.3x100; Leon A. Lieberskind to Samuel Green, (mtg $30,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 48.6 ft s of 6th St, 24.8x105; 2d Av, w s, 72.9 ft s of 6th St, 0.6x50; August Ruff and another to Solomon Braverman and another, (mtg $16,000) 1

3D AV, 4,270, w s, 27x100; William S. Kane to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $3,000)

3D AV, 4,271, n s, 54x100, with a strip adjoining; William S. Kane to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $6,300) 1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, 25x75; Esther A. Wheaten to John McGovern, (mtg $13,000) 1

6TH ST, 748 and 747 East, 50x90.10; Jacob Margovitz to Israel and Jacob Horowitz, correction deed, (mtg $47,000) 1

8TH ST, 674, e s, 20x80, (mtg $11,000;) 424 St, 274 West, s s, 20x80, (mtg $6,000;) Edward Jacobs to Hermann Eleasser 1

8TH AV, 201, w s, 18.8x102.6x irregular; Mary N. McDonald to Emma L. Shaw, (mtg $15,000) 30,000

9TH AV, n e corner of 206th St, 100.10 to 207th St x 100; City Real Estate Company to John C. Rodgers, R. & S., (mtg $9,000) 100

9TH ST, n s, 109 ft e of Avenue C, 18x92.3; Bertha Schaefer and another to Henry W. Schlesinger 1

9TH ST, 724 and 726 East, 40x98.11; Abraham Schwartz to John Katzman, mtg $18,000) 100

9TH ST, 734 and 736 East, 40x98.11; John Katzman to Morris Tobick, (mtg $34,000) 100

9TH ST, 766 East, 25x92.2; Simon Solomon to Henry W. Schlesinger 1

22D ST, 111 East, 25x98.9; Amy F. Green (of all heirs to Sarah A. Hewitt, R. & S.) to Joseph Kaufmann, (mtg $18,000) 1

31ST ST, n s, 183.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.1x98.9x irregular; A. Leo Everett to Josephine E. Nichols, (mtg $15,000) 100

31ST ST, n s, 206 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Meta Delhougne to Theresa Weil 1

32D ST, 590 West, 25x98.9; William Bean (life tenant) to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, all title to life estate, (mtg $4,000) 100

33D ST, 550 West, 25x98.9; Ellen Powers to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $4,000) 100

51ST ST, 239 West, 15x100.5; Clarence R. Anderson to Josephine S. Bennett, (mtg $13,000) 18,900

56TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 25x75.5; Ellen L. Brackett, heir, &c., to James E. Lockstein, (subj to R. & S.) 1,500

56TH ST, 31 West, 25x100.5; Joseph C. Switzer to Arthur Lehman 1

56TH ST, 31 West, 25x100.5; William S. Day, executor, to Joseph C. Switzer 100,000

62D ST, n s, 225.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17x 95, Gilfillan; Fannie Mayer, individually and as executrix, and another, executrix, to Howard E. White 1

71ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 40x65; Mary E. Beltz to R. T. Hunter, (mtg $100,000, R & S $10) 1

71ST ST, s s, 22 ft e of Park Av, 41x 95.5; E. J. Haney to Charles D. Gibson; 71ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 22x65; Edward J. Haney to Mary E. Beltz, (mtg $100,000 on this and other property) 1

72D ST, n s, 231.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.7x 102.2; Century Realty Company to Charles D. Gibson, (mtg $12,000) 1

72D ST, n s, 18 ft w of Madison Av, 18x 102.2; James F. Davenport, referee, to George H. Church 54,000

82D ST, 125 West, 20x102.2; Anna K. Daniel to H. M. Crouch 28,000

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Joseph Schwartz to Isaac Schwartz, (mtg $8,500) 100

89TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Isaac Schwartz to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $8,500) 100

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Ollie Schauer to Jonas Schauer, (mtg $15,000) 1

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x201.10 to 105th St; Albert E. Figur to Samuel Green, (mtg $40,000) 100

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x201.10 to 105th St; Samuel Green to Jane J. Lamontagne, (mtg $40,000) 100

124TH ST, 236 East, 25x100; Sophia Schaefer to Frieda Hirt, (mtg $10,000) 100

114TH ST, 246 East, 25x100; Sophie Goodman to Frieda Hirt, (mtg $10,000) 100

117TH ST, 137 West, 25x100.11; Michael J. Kiely to Sophie E. Kiely, R. & S., (mtg $6,000) ..... Gift

119TH ST, n s, 145.8 ft e of 8th Av, 24.8x 100.10; Annie M. Grinberg and another to Abraham Kaufmann, (mtg $46,000) 100

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 98.11; Jacob C. Rosenblum to Louis Whitestone, (mtg $12,000) 100

120TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 100; N. C. Kerr to Edward Schack, (mtg $15,000) 200

141ST ST, n s, 90 ft w of Bradhurst Av, runs s 99.11½ x n x 99.11 to 140th St x w 20.1 to St. Nicholas Av x n 8x8.7 to 141st St x w 69.9; Helen W. Brown to Jessie Spellman, (subj $168,000 and all liens) 1

144TH ST, 504 and 506 West, 50x99.11; Patrick S. Tracy to Max Marx, (mtg $41,000) 1

146TH ST, 522 West, 18.9x99.11; Isaac Grut to Minnie H. Meaney, (mtg $11,000) 1

220TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Ernest A. Clark to Palmer A. Clark and another, all title 1

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 195; Marie Louis to Hortense Fritschel, 1 year $1,700

AVENUE D, s s, s w corner of 7th St; Christian E. Haug et al to G. A. Fickenscher, 1 year 1,325

BANK ST, 15; Aaron Cowsilling to Joseph Lehman and another, 5 years 2,000

LENOX AV, 237; Mary C. Langenbach to Siegfried Hess, 3 years 900

ORCHARD ST, 97; Moses Rapaport to Jacob Sinzer, 2 years 10 months 2,400

3D AV, 4,197; George Hener to Jacob Rotarick and another, 2 years 2,000

3D ST, 221 East; Harris Sturts to Philip Guckenmon, 2 years 3,600

9TH AV, 701; Adolph Brodbeck to Sigmund Whischek, 3 years 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

APPELBAUM, Lena, to Berthold Veit; Avenue B, 207, demand, 6 per cent $10,000

BARNARD, George G., to American Building Company of Baltimore; Fort Washington Av, e s, at s s of Parcel Q, being part of Parcel Q and part of lane adjacent, map of Lucius Chittenden at Washington Heights; this mtg given as security for performance of contract, prior mtg $20,000, 4 years 5,000

BISLAND, Edward, to Alfred Bisland; Summit Av, e s, 175 ft s of Devoe St, new line, 3 years 500

BRAVERMAN, Solomon, and another to August Ruff; 2d Av, w s, 48.6 ft s of 6th St, also strip, 2d Av, w s, 72.9 ft s of 6th St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

COHEN, Alfred M., to William R. Rose; 6th Av, 512, 1 year 6,000

CORCORAN, Catharine O., to Calvin L. Weser; 116th St, 536 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,175

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Henry Freygang and others, trustees; Beach Av, w s, 101.6 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 7,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Louis Fleischmann; Lots 5 to 11 and 112, map of Neill estate, prior mtg —, due Aug. 21, 1903 12,000

ELSASSER, Hermann, to Franklin Savings Bank; 674 8th Av, also 274 West 43d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

ELSASSER, Hermann, to Philip Bolender; 674 8th Av, also 274 West 43d St, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

GERETY, Mary E., widow, to Elisabeth Herb; 125th St, n s, 90.1 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 45,000

GIBSON, Charles D., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 71st St, s s, 22 ft e of Park Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 55,000

GIBSON, Charles D., to Charlotte Le R. Lindley; 71st St, s s, 22 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year 10,000

GUNDLICH, Catharine, to Edward Gundlich; 138th St, n s, 366.6 ft e of Alexander Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

HILL, Cornelia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Front St, 81, 1 year, 4 per cent 6,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, trustees; Monroe St, 9, secounded, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

KATZMAN, John, to Hermann Schwartz; 9th St, 734 and 736 East, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

LEEDS, Louise H., and another to Title Insurance Company; 65th St, n s, 167 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 70,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Samuel Green; 104th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg —, 6 months, 6 per cent 10,000

LUBEKE, Adelheid, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Hughes Av, w s, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and another to Edwin Langdon, trustee; 51 to 55 125th St, n e corner of Madison Av, due Nov. 19, 1905, 4 per cent 56,000

MARTIN, William P., to Eleanor P. Gage; Columbus Av, w s, 25.8 ft n of 75th St, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years 10,000

McEVOY, Dennis, to Italian Savings Bank; 109 South St, 1 year 8,500

MITTENDORF, William F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 24,000

MORROW, Patrick, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 2d St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 80,000

PINKERNELLY, Margaret, to Herman Wronkow; 65th St, 14 and 16 West, due May 20, 1903, 6 per cent., note 400

PINKERNELLY, William, to George Schofield; Delancey St, s s, 108.3 ft e of Bowery, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

RUSSELL, Louis, to Leon A. Liebeskind; West End Av, w s, 53.8 ft n of 101st St, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHLESINGER, Henry W., to American Mortgage Company; 705 and 707 East 9th St, 1 year 20,000

SHAW, Emma L., to Mary N. McDonald; 8th Av, w s, 100.7 ft n of 24th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 12,500

SIGLER, Arthur H., and another to James Kenn; Morris Av, e s, 147.7 ft n of Cameron Place, due Feb. 19, 1904, 6 per cent 700

TROUGHTON, Katherine E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Oak St, 12; New Brewery, 3d, New Chambers St, F4, due March 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 12,000

TUNIK, Morris, to John Katzman; 734 and 736 East 9th St, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 4,500

WELCH, Clark J., to George W. Tanner; South Chestnut Drive, s s, between Lots 131 and 132, being Lot 131, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 8 per cent. 10,000

WHITE, Stephen A., to Julian Hall; Rye Av, e s corner of 130th St, 1 year. 5,000

WHITE, Howard E., to Henry Burden, trustee; 62d St, n s, 220.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 years, 4½ per cent 13,000

WHITE, Howard E., to Henry A. Ely; 62d St, n s, 220.6 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $120,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company $1

CUSHING, Mabel R., to George Ranger 4,000

FLEISCHMANN, Louis, by attorney, to Catharine Cash 3,000

HAUN, Arlington C., and another to the City Real Estate Company 54,892

HART, Frieda, to Samuel Rauch 2,000

ISHAM, William B., and another, executors, to Emily A. Watson 6,057

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee 10,000

LEVY, Barnett, to William H. Palmer 4,500

POWELL, Wilson M., to Rebecca S. Johnson, and others 9,000

THE A. C. & H. M. HALL REALTY Company to Arlington C. Hall and another 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank 70,000

TROWBRIDGE, William H., to Alexander Cash, 2 prior shares 42 1-5 part 1,200

WATROUS, Ruth A., to John F. Stevens 28,653

WATSON, Emily A., to Katharine M. Jarvett 5,712

WRONKOW, Herman, to George Schofield, 2 assignments ....

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 73d and 74th Sts; Steel & Conduit against Onward Construction Company, owner and contractor 5,850

BROOME ST, 296; Max Siegel against Sarah Shapiro, owner and contractor 113

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 163d St, 75.9x110x irregular; Joseph Rauchman against Abraham Jungman, owner; Charles Jungman, contractor 120

WILLIAM ST, 100; Berger Manufacturing Company against Cortlandt de P. Field and others, executors and owners; Frederick Haims, lessee and contractor $302

3D AV, 4,413 to 4,417; Clifford L. Miller against Patrick Monahan, owner and contractor 639

46TH ST, 10 and 12 West; Charles Werner Company against Morris Zimmerman, owner and contractor 1,277

119TH ST AND LENOX AV, s e corner, 100x100; William J. Crane Company against Mein Realty Company, owner and contractor 1,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

106TH ST, n s, 125.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75.8x100.11; Lambert Suydam with John McGovern 75,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897

55TH ST, 20 and 22 West, and 619 to 623 West 54th St; Edward Smith on H. A. Wallace to Berger & Gohlke 925

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

71ST ST, 310 West; Empire City Woodworking Company against L. McGovern and another, Feb. 16, 1903 ..... $1

60TH ST, 536 and 538 East; Abraham Herzberg against J. Seligovitch, Sept. 24, 1902 600

Lis Pendens.

GREENE ST, 158 and 160; Henry Corn against George H. Figueron, (specific performance;) attorney, G. Hahn.

HALL PLACE, w s, 124.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x 103.5x24.11x92.2; John Bussing, Jr., against Ellen O'Connell, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. S. Smith.

HENRY ST, 112; Ernest C. Bliss and another, executors, against Brooke Adams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

PERRY ST, 63 and 65; Samuel Parmiss against Harvey Gelberg, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Finelite.

THAMES AND GREENWICH STS, n e corner, 74.8x96.10x irregular; Mary Lewis against Ida Sadam, individually and as executrix, and another; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Brown.

7TH AV, 612; Robert J. Mahoney against Elizabeth Chamberlain and another; (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Gignoux & Gignoux.

8TH ST, s s, Lot 55, map of property of Gabriel H. Carroll, 20x98.9; 23d St, n s, 275.7 ft e of 9th Av, 24x98.9, and 124 St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 43.8x96.9, and 125 St, n s, 148.9 ft w of 8th Av, 42.8x98.9, and 126 St, n s, 207.6 ft w of 8th Av, 21.8x98.9; Mary Costigan against John J. Tobin and another, (partition;) attorney, A. J. Delaney.

8TH ST, 521 West; Morris B. Barr against Ella F. Cook and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. M. Herzog.

50TH ST, s s, 236 to 238 East; Antonia Cirrito against Morris Jacobs and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. G. Harrison.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x 100.11; John Otto against John Acher and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

154TH ST, 503 to 509 West, two actions; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against William Hoffman and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Stich, Woodford, Bryan & Butler.

156TH ST, n s, 77.4 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, runs s 94.1 to Boulevard Lafayette x n w 52x s 0.8 to 156th St x e 18 to beginning; Susan M. Tuthill against Francis J. Schnurr and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Carnegie.

160TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 20x100; Charlotte H. Gordell against Elizabeth E. Alexander, (partition;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

City Real Estate for Sale.

GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Tenement	E. 4th St.	2-story	x100	$28,000
"	E. 10th St.	"	x90	38,000
"	E. 11th St.	"	x75	15,000
"	E. 20th St.	"	x92	42,000
"	E. 28th St.	"	x100	44,000
"	Park Av.	"	x75	81,000
"	Ave. A, s	"	x64	30,000
"	Ave. B, cor.	"	x92	150,000
"	Ave. C, cor.	15 "	x84	22,000
"	Sixth Av.	"	x100	36,000
"	Columb. St.	"	x220	32,000
Apartment	Lex'n Ave.	"	x90	46,000
"	Lex'n Ave.	"	x90	100,000
"	W. 126 St.	"	x100	150,000
Flats	First Ave.	"	x100	24,000
"	St. M'rk's Pl.	"	x97	32,000
Private	Eighth Ave.	"	x90	28,000
"	4 Brownst.	"	x100	38,000
Lots	E. 4th St.		x90	33,000
"	E. 6th St.		x90	15,000
"	E. 10th St.		x92	26,000
"	W. 11th St.		x111	40,000
"	E. 12th St.		x103	36,000
"	E. 16th nr Irving Pl.		x92	72,000
"	E. 53d St.		x100	30,000
"	3 Ave. corner		x87.10	30,000
"	9 Ave.		x100	48,000

11 lots on Webster Ave., 25 x100 each. Bargain
Fine factory site E. 10th St. Bargain
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Plot on 42d Street, with front on 42d St.

100 feet on W. 25th St., near 8th Ave.

Corner 8th Ave., near 23d St.; leased long term at 10% net.

Plot on n. s. 124th St., 5th Ave. and Lenox Ave.

42 Irving Place; 4-story dwelling.

Front on Broad St. through to New St., near Stock Exchange.

Extra-sized Lot, 6th Ave., above 23th St.

162 Bowery, through to 135 Chrystie.

Frankfort St., near William, 58x64.

For sale by
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

TO INVESTORS AND BUILDERS.

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND,
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 68th St.
containing 10,000 sq. feet.
Will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms, if desired. (9354)
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 CEDAR ST.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Block from subway station, Broadway and 110th St., choice plot, 125x100.11; will divide; reasonable price, with liberal building loan for six-story apartment.
BERT G. FULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

West 224 St.—4-sty. private dwelling; price, $18,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

MEDIUM PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
Just completed, three-story and basement, with extension, north side, 137th St., west of 7th Av. Drive, 219 to 231 West 137th St.; excellent neighborhood, up to date in every particular; decorations and chandeliers to suit purchaser; caretaker on premises.
Picken & Lilly Construction Co.,
Owner, 1,961 7th Av., corner 118th St.

WEST 148TH STREET.

A fine three-story dwelling, all modern improvements; handsomely decorated and in first-class condition; for sale, furnished or unfurnished. JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG, 50 William St.

West 25th St.—4-sty. private dwelling; price, $11,500. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

No. 45 W. 55th St.

For Sale or to Let
American basement, five stories, extension; modern; just completed; 18 ft. 9 in. wide; elevator; five bathrooms. Apply on premises or to broker.

25th St., Near Madison Av.,—4-sty. private dwelling, 18.6; price, $45,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

$3,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 305 West 127th; five-year mortgage; payts. over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone 7,298 Cortlandt.

Lexington Av., Near 31st St.—4-sty. private dwelling, 25-foot; price, $30,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

4-story and basement dwelling.	$17,500; 40th St., near Lexington Av., 16.8x100; rent, $1,850; possession can be had. William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

East 50th St.—Good block; 4-sty. private dwelling, 18.10; price reasonable. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Al.—Madison Av. dwelling, near 114th St., 3-story and basement, good condition; $13,000 buys it taken quickly; little cash. Bellamy, Shirt Store, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1098—79th.

37th St., Bet. Park and Lexington Ave.—4-sty. private dwelling, 24.6; asking $60,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Builders, Attention!—Plots, 40 to 150 feet front, east side, 6th to 90th St.; 9th Ward and west side, 14th to 34th St., with or without building loan. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story new double flat; neighborhood 81st St. and Lexington Av.; price, $80,000; mortgage, 4½%; excellent investment; fully rented. Picken & Lilly, corner 118th St., 7th Av.

38th St., Bet. 9th and 6th Ave.—4-sty. private dwelling, 25-foot. Particulars of A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Desirable Residences.—Washington Sq. to 12th St., east side, near 5th; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell large four-story house, 34th St., near 5th Av.; asking $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 40th St., Bet. Park and Lexington Ave.—4-sty. private dwelling, 20-foot; low price. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Ripe for improvement; corner Greenwich Av. and Charles St., 28x82, irregular; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 136th St., near St. Nicholas Av. $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

41st St., Bet. 5th and Madison Ave.—4-sty. private dwelling, 25-foot; very reasonable price. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Plot 28x100, 10th St., near 4th Av.; asking $28,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 46th St.—4-sty. private dwelling, 20-foot; price, $50,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Attractive dwelling; West 94th St.; 11 rooms; immediate possession; your own broker. Owner, 142 West 38th St.

78th St., Park and Madison Ave.—Two adjoining four-story dwellings, on plot 33x100. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

47th St., Bet. 5th and 6th Ave.—4-sty. private dwelling, 16-foot; price, $40,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

8-story flat, large shop, which covers entire lot 25x100; 2 families on floor; 8 rooms and bath; $26,000. Jean J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 48th St.—3-sty. private dwelling, 18-foot; price, $16,000; mortgage, $9,000 at 4½%. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

8-story tenement; 2 stores, 28x92; 16 rooms on floor; $24,000; rent, $3,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

A Fulton St. investment property; very desirable. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

West 52d St.—3-sty. private dwelling; fine order; price, $25,000. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

11th St., between 5th and 6th Ave.—Plot 93.6x 100.3. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Plot, 6 lots, West 69th St., for $30,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

West 57th St.—4-sty. private dwelling, 16.8-price, $18,500; A

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

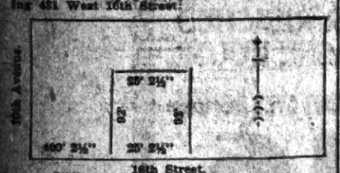
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hundred) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with the Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 451 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 5d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 451 West 16th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,797.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

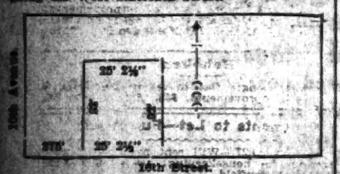
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 453 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 3859 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 24, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 453 West Sixteenth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,797.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 475 (four hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 453 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 5d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 453 West 16th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,797.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 475 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2¼ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 453 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 3859 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 24, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 453 West Sixteenth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,797.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN STAUP, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known by the street numbers 221 and 223 Bowery, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet nine (9) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Bowery with the southerly line of Stanton Street; running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with the southerly line of Stanton Street, one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet nine and one-half inches (9½); running thence northerly, at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly, and parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and at right angles or nearly so to Stanton Street, eleven (11) inches; thence again westerly, and again parallel or nearly so with Stanton Street, one hundred and five (105) feet one (1) inch to the easterly side of the Bowery at a point distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet three (3) inches southerly from the said southeast corner of the Bowery and Stanton Street; and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Also all and singular the boilers, engines and steam heating and power plant now installed in said premises; also the elevators and all machinery attached thereto, including the guides and cables necessary to operate said elevators now installed in said premises; also all belting, shafting, pulleys, appliances and appurtenances thereto attached now placed in said premises.

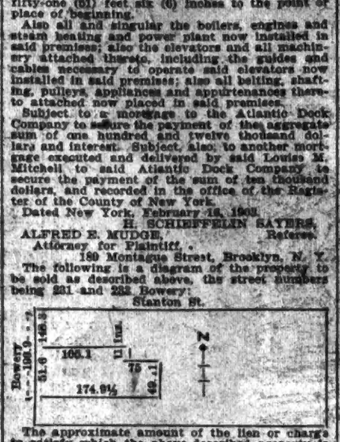
Subject to a mortgage to the Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the aggregate sum of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars and interest. Subject, also, to another mortgage executed and delivered by said Louise M. Mitchell to said Atlantic Dock Company to secure the payment of the sum of ten thousand dollars, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York.

Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

H. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Referee.

ALFRED E. MUDGE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 221 and 223 Bowery:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-six thousand and 61-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the ninth day of February, 2003, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred sixty-eight and 14-100 dollars, with interest from February 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

There may possibly be an assessment for opening and widening Elm Street, and a meter charge for Croton water, which will be paid by the referee, or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage amounting to $112,000.00, with interest at 6% from December 5th, 1901, and a second mortgage amounting to $19,000.00, with interest at 6% from December 17th, 1901.

Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

H. SCHIEFFELIN SAYERS, Referee.

f18-2awdwW&S&mh12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

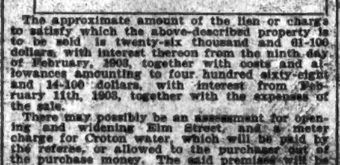
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 8 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,134.78, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,000.00, with interest.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

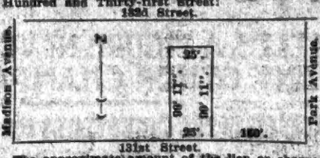
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALVAN R. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against LOUISE M. MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,136, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.79, with interest thereon from February 5, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $466.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $212.95, and interest, and which sum includes the estimated proportion of an assessment for opening Walton Avenue from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road, confirmed Feby. 5, 1903, and covering a large tract of land, including the premises shown on the above diagram, but which assessment has not been apportioned. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $11,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from June 17th, 1902.—Dated New York, February 6, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

f11-2awdwW&S&mh4&5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, Plaintiff, against MARY L. JENNINGS and ALICE J. BEVAN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1903, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, distant one hundred and six and 22-100 feet (106.22 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue and the southerly side of Burnside Avenue, and running thence easterly parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue, fifty feet (50 ft.); thence westerly and again parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, and thence northerly along the same fifty feet (50 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GEORGE W. VAN SICKLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.79, with interest thereon from February 5, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $466.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $212.95, and interest, and which sum includes the estimated proportion of an assessment for opening Walton Avenue from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road, confirmed Feby. 5, 1903, and covering a large tract of land, including the premises shown on the above diagram, but which assessment has not been apportioned. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $11,000, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from June 17th, 1902.—Dated New York, February 6, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

f11-2awdwW&S&mh4&5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 8 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,134.78, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $412.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,000.00, with interest.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALVAN R. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against MARY PARKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the twelfth day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 26th day of November, 1832, on file in the Hall of Records in tin case No. 181, by the No. "60," bounded southerly in front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by Lot 71, easterly by Lot 59, and westerly by Lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of Lot 60 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets; thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to Lot 61; thence southerly along the line of Lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, February 17, 1903.

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of A. Melville Knowles, 307 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902.

EMILY MURTAUGH, Executrix. A. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 307 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HOWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH HOWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Banckert, No. 148 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902.

WILLIAM H. HOWE, Administrator. H. BANCKERT, 148 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. oil-lawdwW

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Trustee of the estate of Alexa C. Bowen, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,136, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.79, with interest thereon from February 5, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $466.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $212.95, and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of January, 1903.

LOUIS H. BAHLO, Referee.

THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

f4-2awdwW&S&f25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GOLDMARK, plaintiff, against ASHER L. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, distant one hundred and six and 22-100 feet (106.22 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Jerome Avenue and the southerly side of Burnside Avenue, and running thence easterly parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence southerly and parallel with Jerome Avenue, fifty feet (50 ft.); thence westerly and again parallel with East 179th Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, and thence northerly along the same fifty feet (50 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 9, 1903.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GEORGE W. VAN SICKLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,976.79, with interest thereon from February 5, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $466.17, with interest from February 6, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $212.95, and interest.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WILHELM and Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office at No. 110 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present its petition and apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to that of "Muller Maclean and Company."—Dated New York City, January 27th, 1903.

WILHELM AND COMPANY, By J. T. Maclean, President.

FINNEY, O'BRIEN, THATER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

f23-2awdwW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES to change the name to "Lithographers' Association (East.)"

Notice.—The petition of the Lithographers' Association of the United States, a domestic corporation organized under the membership corporations law, to change its name to "Lithographers' Association (East.)" and for such other relief as may be proper, will be presented to the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part One, to be held in the County Court House, in New York County, on April 3, 1903, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, February 18, 1903.

SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for the Petitioner, 35 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALVAN R. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against LOUISE M. MITCHELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known by the street numbers 221 and 223 Bowery, and which taken together are

MRS. DURYEA'S SUIT HEARD

Daughter-in-Law of Starchmaker Wants Separation.

Husband Admits He May Have Called Her "Slob" and "Idiot" Under Provocation, but Denies Other Charges.

The separation suit of Mrs. Nina Larre Smith Duryea against Chester Burnell Duryea occupied the entire day before Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Duryea is the son of Gen. Hiram Duryea, the President of the Starch Trust, while Mrs. Duryea is the daughter of Franklin Waldo Smith of Boston. The Smiths have a residence in Beacon Street, that city, and country places at St. Augustine and Saratoga.

Mrs. Duryea charges cruelty, declares her husband called her various vile names, ordered her to go to a fancy dress ball when she had the measles, and asserts that he flirted with other women and acted indiscreetly. Duryea contends that he suffered from too much mother-in-law. Mrs. Duryea has been living at the Earlington since the separation. Testimony in the action has been taken by a Commissioner at Cairo, Egypt, where Mrs. Leila Wotherspoon-Azzer, an eye witness of some of the acts complained of by Mrs. Duryea, is now living.

While the young couple were on their honeymoon, in 1896, the trouble began. The wife charges her husband with threatening her while they were living at the Hanover Hotel, the Hibiscus, at Palm Beach, at hotels in the Adirondacks, and at the Hotel Mondamie, in Sioux City, Iowa. Duryea admits he may have called his wife a "slob," a "liar," and an "idiot," but says if he did so it was under great provocation. He asserts he never struck her or did her any bodily harm. He also denies having put her on a car and leaving her without fare.

Mrs. Duryea was the first witness of the day, and she told the story of her troubles in a matter-of-fact way. She described a scene at the house in September of 1898, when Duryea ordered the servants to take no orders from her and never again serve supper until he had come home. She said he was abusive to her mother and to herself, and finally ordered them out of the house. He also threatened to cut off the food supply and refused to give her money.

"I said I would get out as soon as my mother was able to go. Mother always paid her way while she was at the house," said Mrs. Duryea.

Relating an alleged incident at the hotel in Sioux City in April, 1899, Mrs. Duryea said: "I was in my room, unpacking a box that had come from Chicago. A little bellboy was helping me. My husband came into the room. He was angry, and after the boy had gone he said: 'Your familiarity with those around you is disgusting. You would elope with your own butler.'"

Mrs. Duryea declared that her husband seldom allowed her to sleep in bed. He never allowed her to occupy the lower berth when they were traveling.

"At 1 Gramercy Park," said Mrs. Duryea, "I had to sleep on a pillow on a narrow window seat, while my husband occupied a large double bed. While we were at Palm Beach I had to sleep on a little, hard, iron cot, while my husband occupied a big double bed. When I protested and said the cot was hard, he replied: 'That is just like you. You are always ready to make somebody else uncomfortable in order to get comfort yourself.'"

After the cross-examination of Mrs. Duryea, her mother, Mrs. Smith, was called to the stand. Mr. Wellman explained to Justice Blanchard that the witness was stone deaf, but being a lip reader, he asked permission to use the plaintiff as questioner of her mother, to which Justice Blanchard consented. Mrs. Smith repeated the story of her daughter's troubles with Duryea substantially as told by the plaintiff.

This evidence closed the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Man moved to dismiss the complaint, saying that the agreement entered into between Duryea and his wife to live together again was still in force, and in justice to the community as well as themselves and their child, they ought to be allowed to re-establish another home. The motion was denied by Justice Blanchard. Then Gen. Hiram Duryea was placed on the stand as the first witness for the defense.

He explained that his son, being a chemist, was sent to Sioux City when he obtained an interest in the starch works at that place. He was not permitted to answer the question if, previous to the marriage, he had told Miss Smith that she and his son were unsuited to each other, and that it would be ruinous to them to marry.

The proceedings will be continued today.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHANGE OF TITLE CLAUSES IN INSURANCE POLICIES.—A policy of fire insurance, issued by the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, on property owned by Solomon Rosenstein, contained a clause that the insured was not to change the title or possession of the property without the company's consent, otherwise than by death. If such a change was brought about by legal process, judgment, or voluntary act, then the policy was to be void. To prevent a judgment recovered against him some ten years ago becoming a lien on the property, Rosenstein, his wife joining, executed a deed of the premises insured to his son. While the instrument recited a consideration, there was in fact none, nor was there any change in the possession of the house. After a fire occurred the insurance company refused to pay, claiming that the terms of the policy had been violated. In a suit between Rosenstein and the Traders' Company a judgment in the former's favor has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. Justice Hiscock, for the court, held that the Trial Justice erred in deciding that there was no such change in ownership, title, or possession as invalidated the policy. Justice Hiscock's view of the case is that the son became vested with a perfect record title. "He was in position to deal with the subject of his deed by conveyance. A person desiring to negotiate with him upon the faith of his title would have been under no such necessity to investigate the subject of possession as would have at least been natural and prudent in the case of a paper transfer of personal property. Upon the undisputed evidence we believe that he would have been entitled to enforce his conveyance as against his grantor, the insured. Moreover, it was clearly the intention of the parties that there should be a change in the title to this real estate. That was necessary to carry out the plan formulated in their minds of withdrawing the property from any pursuit which the judgment creditor might attempt to make."

***

INJURIES TO STREET CAR PASSENGERS.—The Second Appellate Division, in the case of Francis Sheeron's administratrix against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, has reiterated its rule that it is not negligence per se for a passenger upon a crowded open street car to stand on the running board. Sheeron, it appeared, boarded a crowded car on Smith Street, and stood on the running board with his back to the car, holding on to the stanchions on each side. While in this position the car gave a sudden jerk, throwing him to the ground. He sustained injuries from which he died. The Second Appellate Division, on an appeal by Sheeron's wife, has decided that it was an error to dismiss her complaint. Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the court, said in part: "There was testimony of passengers and bystanders that the car crossed Schermerhorn Street without stopping; that, after crossing, it slowed up a little, and then suddenly started quickly, with a jerk sufficient to throw standing passengers off their footing and against the seats. Sheeron's fall from the car was coincident with the sudden jerk and the accelerated speed of the car. This evidence, within the principles announced in the cases cited, required the submission of the case to the jury, and the dismissal of the complaint was error."

Pension Swindler Sentenced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—John Page, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Noroton, who was charged with having obtained a pension by impersonating his father, who served in the civil war, was to-day sentenced in the United States District Court to three years in State prison.

THE OLD RELIABLE

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Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CHINESE BRIDE BURIED

May Llyn Came to America to Marry Sung Fung, an Actor.

Could Not Survive the Transplanting from Her Oriental Home to the Precincts of Chatham Square.

A flower of the Orient that could not survive transplanting among the odors, tumult, and darkness of New York's Chinatown was buried yesterday in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. She was May Llyn, the little bride of Sung Fung, an actor in the Chinese theatre in Doyers Street. Since her arrival in this city, a year ago, she had been kept on the top floor of 10 Chatham Square in the seclusion prescribed by the custom of her country—a seclusion that she preferred, for everything in this New World was terrifying and strange.

A crowd of curious folk gathered in the morning in front of the undertaking shop at 26½ Mulberry Street, for the funeral of a Chinese woman is an unusual event thereabout, and this one had an added interest in the romance attached to a bride. The body was dressed in gorgeously embroidered Oriental garments, golden dragons winding their protecting folds about the slight form. No ray of sunshine was admitted to the mourning room, but the decorations of the death robe glittered in the light of innumerable candles, which, with tinkling bells, kept at bay the horde of devils ever ready to rush in and bear away one so young and fair. The close air was burdened with the heavy perfume of burning Eastern incense. A wreath of wax flowers, incongruous and unreal, lay on the coffin, the tribute of an Occidental mourner.

As the time for the funeral services drew near, the room became filled with Chinamen, friends and fellow-actors of the bereft husband, who chanted the story of his grief and eulogized the virtues of his bride. As evidence of the affection which she had felt for him, he declared that she had left a home of affluence to join him in America. If a fraction of the things he said of her surroundings in China were accurate it was small wonder that May Llyn had pined away and died in her new environment. Her unquestioning obedience was a trait on which Sing Fung delighted to dwell.

As refreshment for the still lingering spirit of May Llyn, so that it might be sustained in its trip to the cemetery, where the devils' onslaughts would be most desperate, chickens and rice balls were placed conveniently near the coffin. Coins were placed in the folds of the garments for use in the other world.

A little while before noon the funeral musicians took their places outside the door, and the clamor of their strange instruments forced the legions of evil to beat a quicker retreat. Before they could reform, the coffin had been carried out to the hearse, and Jim Ling, the manager of the Doyers Street theatre, had mounted to the seat beside the driver. Thence he scattered bits of paper bearing strange characters. These were intended to excite the curiosity of the pursuing fiends, who, stopping to read them, would be late at the interment.

The funeral procession was followed for a considerable distance by a motley crowd, which interfered with the precautions against supernatural interference by gathering up the paper slips and saving them as souvenirs.

When the body of May Llyn was lowered into the grave, presents were placed beside the coffin again to serve her spirit until that time when her bones shall be disinterred and taken back to China, when even her ghostly tribulations will be at an end.

STAY FOR GEORGE H. PELL.

His Lawyer Says Suspension of Sentence Was Promised in Case of a Plea of Guilty.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a stay in the case of George Hamilton Pell, the former society man who was sentenced by Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions last week, after having pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree. Pell, who was sent to Sing Sing for seven years in 1890 in connection with the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank, was charged in this case with defrauding a down-town broker of $4,000 on a bond transaction.

Pell, who is in the Tombs, was to have been sent to Sing Sing yesterday. The stay which was secured by his lawyer, Michael Jacobs, will keep him here pending argument on an order to the District Attorney to show cause why Pell's plea of guilty should not be set aside and he be allowed to enter a plea of not guilty.

In his application for the stay Mr. Jacobs told Justice MacLean that the plea had been entered by his client on the explicit promise by Assistant District Attorney Train, who had charge of the case, that sentence should be suspended. Instead of this being done, District Attorney Jerome went before Judge Newburger on the day of the sentence and urged that no clemency be shown to Pell.

Mr. Train when he heard of Lawyer Jacobs's statement said that he certainly had not made any promise of suspension of sentence to Pell, for the reason that this was a power which rested entirely with the court.

"All I said," said Mr. Train, "was that I would not oppose any such action, if Judge Newburger should see fit to let the matter go at that."

WOODBURY WINS HIS FIGHT.

The Commissioner Not Compelled to Remove Department Store Refuse.

Commissioner John McG. Woodbury, of the Street Cleaning Department, has won in the fight brought against him by the big department stores. They sought to compel him to remove the ashes, garbage, and refuse left in front of their establishments, and when he declined sought a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel him so to do.

Justice Truax handed down a decision yesterday denying the application for a writ, stating that a writ could not obtain against an abuse of the administrative power where that power was discretionary, as in this case. The action was commenced in November last, the Commissioner refusing to remove the contents of the refuse cans on the ground of insufficiency of funds in his hands. The merchants based their action on the charge of discrimination against them, and in favor of individual property owners. They held the Commissioner had to spend his money for all alike until the funds were exhausted. This Justice Truax denies.

HAS DONE WITH BLAIR

Will Get Rid of Him If Reinstated, Commissioner Folks Says.

Ex-Superintendent of Outdoor Poor as a Depository of Trust Funds—Department Affairs Muddled.

George Blair, who last March was removed as Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, was not yesterday at his home, 595 Broome Street, and those who inquired for him were told that he had not returned from Boston, where it was reported he went last Friday. Some who view his absence with unfriendly spirit suggest that a mistake was made in giving Boston as his destination, and hint that he has been since last week not far from the Borough of Manhattan.

"George Blair," said Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities, "is not a defaulter to this department. But I have done with him. If he gets back through the courts, I will get rid of him promptly. I have collected facts which would bring this about. He is not under surveillance, so far as I am concerned, and I have no idea where he is."

Mr. Folks, in speaking of Blair's possible return to the office he filled referred to his success in the Supreme Court in his suit for reinstatement. This has been appealed. He also referred to a lot of data accumulated since the Spring of last year in regard to Blair's methods—or want of method—in conducting department affairs, his private business, that of a boxmaker, and his dealings with people who came to him as an officer of the department. The docket suggests a muddled condition of affairs, if conditions are viewed charitably, or cause doubt as to whether conditions are due to carelessness or want of method or to transactions that invite harsh comment.

Mr. Folks gave access to some of the material which will be used to prevent Blair from again assuming office on the understanding that names were not to be used. Some of the facts were established by letters in Blair's handwriting. Some of the documents appeared to establish that Blair meddled with the transmission of money sent to pay alimony. In one instance a man who had to pay $5 a week alimony paid $20 to Blair, who, until interpellated, retained $15. Another illustration was a complaint by a clergyman that he took to Blair a woman he desired to be placed in a private institution. She had confided all she had, $400, to the clergyman for safe keeping. The clergyman said that Blair had her examined at the Pavilion for the Insane and charged him $50. Blair demanded the rest of the money and promised to care for the woman as long as she lived and to bury her. The clergyman did not fall in with this view and had the woman admitted to a private institution, but when her money was exhausted he tried to prevail on Blair to put her in a city institution. This he refused to do on the plea that she "belonged to Connecticut."

Blair's dealings with Ellen Duff, who intrusted him with $5,870, resulted in a suit against him and judgment for the amount, which the plaintiff's lawyers have failed to serve on Blair. At the office of the Outdoor Poor Bureau Blair was looked upon as a friend by many who called on him for aid, and there is reason to believe it was stated at Commissioner Folks's office that he became the depository of trust funds, as was the case with Mrs. Duff. In the case of one Mary Cahill, he is said to have taken $1,500 for safe keeping. Some of his letters in the possession of Commissioner Folks refer to alimony money, and ask that he be not pressed to return it.

It was said yesterday that Blair a month ago was "on his uppers," and went the round of his political friends, talking of his "misfortunes" and hinting broadly that his strait might be relieved if they would rally in his interest. Later he wrote to a friend inclosing a list of names of those he thought would come to his aid. It included Charles F. Murphy, Elliot Danforth, Timothy D. Sullivan, Lawrence Delmour, and others. The sum of $5,000 was named as adequate to Blair's necessities. No evidence was found yesterday that any one had been active in Blair's interest or that anything had been subscribed for him.

"I always regarded George Blair," said Mr. Danforth, "as a square fellow, but I know of no concerted effort to aid him. I saw him a few weeks ago, and he appeared to be in poor circumstances, but I'd rather not discuss the matter."

WALL STREET PROPERTY DEAL.

International Banking Corporation Said to Have Acquired a Plot Running Through to Pine Street.

That the International Banking Corporation has to all intents and purposes effected the purchase of the properties 58 to 62 Wall Street, running through to 63 and 65 Pine Street, is very generally believed in real estate circles, although reports of such a purchase lack definite confirmation by officers of that company. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Chairman of its Board of Directors, said yesterday in reply to an inquiry that the company "had bought no real estate."

It is known the contracts have been signed for the sale of 62 Wall Street by the United States Realty and Construction Company at about $250,000. The adjoining properties in question, 58 and 60 Wall Street, running through to Pine Street, are owned by Mrs. Edith C. Iselin, but have been for several months under lease to the City Real Property Investing Company, with an option of purchase at $450,000, and the present transaction is said to consist of a resale of this option to the International Banking Corporation at $525,000.

The combined plot, now covered by four and five story buildings, is on the north side of Wall Street, nearly opposite Hanover Street, and has a frontage of 60.11 feet on Wall Street and 42.11 feet on Pine Street, the average depth between the two streets being about 190 feet.

Nothing is known as to the plans of the new owners of the property, but presumably the purchase is preliminary to some sort of a building operation. The present offices of the International Banking Corporation are on the second floor of 1 Wall Street, southeast corner of Broadway.

The paroxysms of Whooping Cough are at once relieved by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if this medicine is continued, it almost invariably affects a cure.—Adv.

GIANT STRIDES

THE SALES OF

MOËT & CHANDON

CHAMPAGNE

IN THE YEAR 1902 WERE

3,733,744

BOTTLES, A FIGURE NEVER REACHED BY ANY OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSE.

THE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1902 OVER 1901 WAS

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BOTTLES, A RECORD NEVER BEFORE ATTAINED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE IN THIS COUNTRY, MARKING AN ADVANCE EQUAL TO

564 PER CENT

GREATER THAN THE COMBINED INCREASE OF ALL THE OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSES."

Extract, Pontier's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 15, 1903.

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Upholstery Department.

Awnings, Shades, Slip Covers.

To lessen as much as possible the inevitable rush and delays on these goods at the height of the season, we wish to call attention to the fact that we are now in a position to execute orders for above in the best possible manner. Same can be made up and held for future delivery.

Special Reductions.

During inventory we selected from our stock the following lines, which we purpose discontinuing; we therefore offer them at extremely low prices.

Curtain Muslins, 15c. yd.,
(plain and ruffled; about 400 yards.)

Drapery Fabrics, 50c., 75c., $1.00 yd.,
(suitable for portieres, draperies, &c.)

Furniture Coverings, $1.25 & $2.00 yd.,
(about 40 different styles.)

Art Tickings, 18c. yd.,
(best grades figured tickings, all short lengths.)

French Cretonnes, 45c. yd.,
(about ⅓ regular prices, but principally short lengths.)

Portieres, $3.75 & $5.00 pair,
regularly $5 to $7.50 a pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

SHOES

Last Week

—OF—

Annual Sale.

Some lines have been closed out; others must be.

Men's as low as $1.50.

Women's as low as $1.45.

Women's Slippers and Oxfords as low as $1.00.

Children's as low as $.75.

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

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REDUCED ODD CHAIRS.

Our designers have searched the world over for chair quaintness. Our artistic gathering now contains graceful styles of all periods, in Mahogany and Oaks with tapestry, damask, leather, cane or wood seats.

Handsome pieces for every room—Library, Drawing Room, etc., Corner Chairs, Reception Chairs, etc.

Also all-upholstered large easy chairs for anywhere that comfort is needed. Many designs now far below even factory prices, as you

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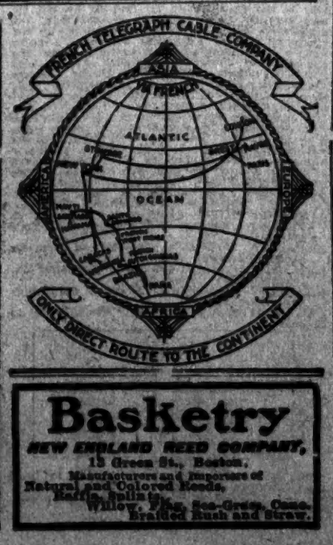

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Manufacturers and Importers of Natural and Colored Reeds, Raffia, Splints, Willow, Fiber, Sea-Grass, Cane, Braided Rush and Straw.

Our apologies to the hundreds of friends we kept waiting yesterday—had to lock you out to give those inside a chance to get out.

Sale still on.

Don't know just what's left, do know there's still good picking in every size.

Suits, spring and winter weights; were $15 to $25, now $12.50.

Overcoats; were $16 to $20, now $12.50.

Young men's sizes, 32-34 inch chest, suits and overcoats, now $10.

Separate trousers, now $3.50—were $5 to $7.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 1 and 3 Warren St.

842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 142 4th Ave.

1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

The Biggest Bonanza

ever offered. A snap for the early buyer.

Several hundred Spring Overcoats, Covert, Tan and Oxford Mixed, cut in shorts, longs and stouts, sizes 34 to 48, were $15, $20 and $25.

To-day $15.

The fact that these Garments bear the label of "Smith, Gray & Co." is an absolute guarantee of durability, style, cut and finish.

No manufacturer makes better Clothing, few as good.

In our New York Store only.

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Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

Antique Bellows

In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron, Spark-guards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

$27.50

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Installed in your office, taken care of and kept in perfect time always by our inspectors. Surest, easiest way to have correct time. Send postal and representative will call.

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